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THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclésiastical Affairs.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION TO SENSITIVE FRIENDS.

WE unfeignedly grieve to hear that the Executive Committee, engaged in preparing for the Anti-state-church Conference, have excited ill feeling in some quarters by the somewhat restricted basis upon which they have placed the constitution of that assembly. Parties, whose co-operation few would wish to exclude, and who, we trust, will be yet induced to take part in the projected movement, have regarded with some suspicion the wording of the declaration to which delegates are expected to subscribe, as savouring strongly of a sectarian test. Satisfied as we are that they have misinterpreted the intentions of the Committee, we are anxious to offer them such explanation as the case demands. We are not, we frankly admit, surprised at their sensitiveness. Circumstances have recently occurred which may very naturally account for it—circumstances over which the Executive Committee had no control, and for the occurrence of which they are in no wise responsible. But although, in this case, we have to deal with irritated feeling, we have full confidence in the reasonableness of those by whom it is exhibited; and we are not without hope that a statement of the rationale of the Committee's decision will serve to remove all existing misapprehension.

It is proposed, as our readers are well aware, that each delegate to the Conference shall make a distinct declaration of his belief "that the union of the church with the state is derogatory to the kingly character of Jesus Christ, contrary to the principles of the New Testament, and injurious to the interests of religion." Exception has been taken to this arrangement as sectarian and illiberal; and something approaching to a suspicion has been entertained that it was intended to shut the door of the Conference against those of its friends who hold unitarian sentiments.

The last objection we shall reply to first. On the part of the Executive Committee we make bold to affirm, with the utmost emphasis, that no such result was intended—none such was anticipated, or wished for, or contemplated in any other light than as one to be deprecated. That there was not a larger proportion of that body on the General Provisional Committee was accidental rather than designed; and that no representative of the denomination was placed on the Executive Committee—a fact sincerely regretted by many besides ourselves—must be ascribed to the independent and unconcerted manner in which the votes which placed them in office were given. Sure we are that, however here and there sectarian bitterness may display itself, the overwhelming majority of those who favour the present aggressive movement against state churches are anxious to include in their ranks all classes of religionists who are willing to commit truth to the sole support of the voluntary principle. We may add, moreover, that as the form of declaration objected to was not meant to exclude members of the unitarian body, so neither is it regarded by the *Inquirer*, the organ of their sentiments, as calculated to have that effect, inasmuch as that paper calls upon its friends to send delegates to the conference—a plain proof that it discovers no doctrinal barrier in their way.

To the more general charge of illiberality we ask attention to the following considerations:—

The Conference, we submit, must not be regarded

in the light of a permanent association. It is a council convened for a specific purpose, which having accomplished, it will be dissolved. There may be neither necessity nor reason for placing the organisation which it may originate upon a narrower basis than the most liberal mind could devise. But in calling together men to concert measures for that purpose, it is clearly desirable that they should have some views in common, and that they should be actuated by some common motive. It is doubtless true that many individuals who have no sympathy with Christianity, would gladly lend a hand in the overthrow of state churches, were it only to secure the political advantages which would thence accrue. But if the Conference is designed to produce a strong moral impression upon the minds of dissenters, and to arouse them from apathy on this question, it is assuredly of some moment that it should be composed of such, and only such, as seek primarily, in a separation of church and state, the promotion of Christianity itself. Else, the Conference, however it might agree upon conclusions, would be quite unable to set forth the grounds upon which those conclusions rest. Distraction and discord would mark the initiatory effort at an aggressive movement—and the moral effect of it would be to retard, rather than to advance, the liberation of religion from secular thralldom.

It is to be borne in mind, moreover, that there unfortunately exists an active and noisy party in the state, who, with professions of liberty on their lips, discover a bitter hostility to it in their actions—meddlers in everything designed for the welfare of the people, who avail themselves of all occasions, legitimate and illegitimate, for thrusting their *nostrum* down the throat of the community, and for affixing the badge of their name to the shoulder of every projected organisation—men whom any party may hire to spoil any movement. They have ere this thrust themselves into assemblies at which they were not entitled to be present, and have uniformly created "inextricable confusion." Now, the liberality which, untaught by experience, would set wide open the door of the Conference to these Ishmaelites, we take to be little better than stark imbecility. The executive committee were bound, as reasonable men, to provide against this danger. If, in doing so, they have been compelled to restrict, in a slight degree, the basis of the constitution of the Conference, the necessity of the case must be accepted as their apology. They had no intention from the first of admitting to their council chamber men proved to be insensible to the claims whether of reason, courtesy, patriotism, or religion—and for ourselves we honestly aver that rather give a handle to these unscrupulous partizans, we would have put up, if needs be, with all the inconvenience of much narrower limitations than any which have been proposed.

From the first moment when we devoted ourselves to the advocacy of this project, we have never scrupled to assert our conviction that the movement, to be successful, must be founded upon a religious basis—that it must commence in religious conviction, and advance steadily to a religious issue. Our readers will give us credit for despising the imputation of being what the cant of the day calls "political dissenters." We are not ashamed of the reproach. We are anxious to avail ourselves of every political weapon which Christianity does not forbid, to work out the deliverance of the church from civil bondage. We would throw away no assistance which we may lawfully receive. We would set at nought no instrumentality which may with honour and consistency be employed. We would repel the aid of no party giving evidence of a cordial agreement with us in the principle, that religion is a province into which statesmen have no right, as such, to intrude. But in constructing a party to carry this principle into effect, we have ever held it to be a matter of incalculable moment that the nucleus of it should be sound, and the heart of it sincere—that far more scrupulous care must be taken in laying the foundations, than will afterwards be requisite in rearing the superstructure. This first work will be committed to the Conference. How important is it, therefore, that the members of it should be men who take an interest in what they do for Christianity's sake! that however they may differ from each other in many respects, they should have, at least, this ruling motive in common! This appears to us to be a valid defence of the ar-

rangements laid down by the Executive Committee—and we earnestly trust that those friends of the movement who object to these arrangements as, in their judgment, needlessly restrictive, will reconsider the subject, and give to the Conference the benefit of their presence and their counsels.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.

Our readers will perceive, from the list of representatives given below, that the work goes bravely on. The numbers who have already been appointed, as well as the high standing of many representatives already chosen, hold out the prospect of a really effective and important gathering. And yet the accounts of fresh appointments are daily pouring in. Our Scotch friends display their usual zeal and activity. The Scottish Central Board for vindicating the rights of dissenters, have issued the following resolution on the subject:—

"That this Board beg to call the attention of the friends of religious liberty in Scotland to the advertisement of the Executive Committee for the Anti-state-church Conference, and would strongly recommend dissenters throughout the country immediately to hold meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to represent their sentiments in the forthcoming conference, which is to commence its sittings in London, on Tuesday, the 30th of April, 1844."

We have no doubt there will be a general response to the invitation. A public meeting was to be held in Dr Wardlaw's chapel, Glasgow, to elect delegates, on Monday evening, and other Scotch towns are preparing to follow the spirited example which has been set them by Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen. In England, but little has as yet been done in appointing representatives for the larger towns, although some, such as Birmingham, are about to assume their proper position in relation to the movement. We earnestly exhort all who are desirous of being represented in the Conference to take immediate steps to secure that object. The appointment of representatives must be notified to Dr Cox, the provisional secretary, in writing, *previously* to the 23rd inst. No time, therefore, is to be lost. It should be remembered, that where the election of representatives, by public meeting or congregation, is inconvenient or undesirable, it is in the power of any one hundred persons to appoint two representatives by signature, and that females, equally with males, may thus be represented in the approaching Conference.

REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED.

[We continue from our last number the list of delegates appointed to represent public meetings, congregations, &c., in the ensuing convention, of which we have received information during the past week. The list published in our last number comprised the names of forty-two representatives.]

ST ALBAN'S.—Upton, Mr W.; Fisk, Mr W. Baptist.
ABERDEEN.—Angus, Mr H. (United Secession); Kennedy, Mr John. Meeting of the several dissenting congregations.
BARNET.—Stewart, Mr A., pastor. Independent.
BRADFORD.—Dowson, Mr Henry, pastor; Illingworth, Mr Miles. First baptist church.
BROMSGROVE.—Davis, Mr T., pastor; Davis, Mr S., London. Independent.
BROMPTON (Alfred place).—Christopherson, Mr; Philips, Mr. Baptist.
BRADFORD (Horton college).—Clare, Mr Joseph; Davies, Mr Jacob, students.
BATH.—Wassell, Mr D. First baptist church.
BRILL.—Howell, Mr James; Barry, Mr T., of Chilton. Independent.
BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Morris, Mr R. S. Independent.
BOGNOR.—Cane, Mr James Charles, pastor; Cane, Mr. Independent.
BOSTON (Salem chapel).—Briscoe, Mr J. P. Baptist.
BRADFORD.—Pottinger, Mr Thos; W. Murgatroyd, Esq. Baptist.
CORK.—Trestrail, Mr Frederick; Hardcastle, Mr Charles, pastor, of Waterford. Baptist.
CLIPSTON.—Gough, Mr T., pastor. Baptist.
CHATHAM (Brook).—Jones, Mr A., pastor; Hickson, Mr Samuel. Baptist.
COVENTRY (Vicar lane).—Sibree, Mr John, pastor. Independent.
CIRENCESTER.—Bewlay, Mr Edward. Independent.
CAMBERWELL.—Burnet, Mr J., pastor; Carlile, Mr W., deacon. Independent.

CHATTERIS.—Stallybras, Mr Thomas Edward, B.A. Independent.

CHESHAM.—Payne, W., pastor; Conder, J., Esq., of London. Meeting of the several dissenting congregations.

DUNDEE.—Shoebottom, Mr D. K., minister. Meeting of three independent churches, Dr Russell in the chair.

DOLGELLY.—Evans, Griffith, Esq., of Maesypandy. Meeting of the Monmouthshire Congregational Association.

EDINBURGH.—Robertson, pastor; Dunlop, John, Esq. Public meeting.

EDINBURGH (Potterrow).—Dr Ritchie. Secession.

EXETER (Bartholomew street chapel).—Bigwood, Mr John. Baptist.

FALKIRK.—Steel, Mr W. (second united secession church); Welsh, Mr W. (Relief). Public meeting.

FORTON, near Gosport.—Tilly, Mr T., pastor; Tilly, Mr A. Baptist.

GLASGOW (Albion street chapel).—Dickenson, Mr John; Cairns, Mr Walter.

HOLMES CHAPEL (Cheshire).—Thompson, Mr John; Slater, Mr J. A.

HIGHGATE.—Forster, Mr W., pastor; Clark, Mr. Independent.

HACKNEY (Well street).—Carlile, Mr James. Independent.

ISLINGTON GREEN CHAPEL.—Mathews, R. G., Esq.; Braden, Mr A. S. Baptist.

KINSTON.—Collings, Mr W., pastor; Harris, Mr S. Baptist.

KEPPEL STREET.—Davies, Mr Samuel; Williams, Walter, Esq. Baptist.

LEICESTER (Harvey Lane chapel).—Mursell, Mr J. P., pastor; Robinson, C. B., Esq. Baptist.

LIVERPOOL (Pembroke chapel).—Birrell, Mr C. M., pastor; Medley, Mr W. Baptist.

LONDON (Tabernacle).—Campbell, John, D.D.; Richardson, Mr J. W., pastors.

LONDON (Fisher Street school room, Red Lion square).—Overbury, Mr R. W., pastor; Penny, Mr J. Public meeting.

LONDON (Devonshire Square chapel).—Templeton and Chew, Messrs. Baptist. By 100 signatures.

LONG BUCKBY.—Burdett, A., pastor. Public meeting.

MAIDSTONE (King Street chapel).—Dobney, Mr H. H., pastor; Stanger, Mr Joseph. Baptist.

MAIDSTONE.—Bowen, Mr Samuel, pastor; Gee, Mr Richard. Independent.

MARKGATE STREET.—Wake, Mr J. W.; Kingsley, Mr S. Baptist.

MELROSE.—Taylor, H., of Woodbridge, minister; Miall, Mr Charles, of London. Independent.

NORTH DEVON ASSOCIATION.—Clapp, Mr Jerome, of Appledore. Independent.

NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Ap Rhys Stephen, Mr David; Thomas, Mr Edward. Public meeting.

NORTH WALHAM, NORFOLK.—Browne, Mr John, B.A., of Coward College. Independent.

PACKHAM (Hutcham chapel, New Cross).—Pond, Mr John; Cowell, Mr Joshua.

ROYSTON (John street).—England, Mr Samuel S., pastor; Nash, W. H., Esq. Independent.

ROYSTON (New meeting).—Forsyth, Mr Robert E., pastor; Titchmarsh, Mr Thomas. Independent.

SHOREDITCH (Providence chapel).—Miall, Mr W., pastor; Cubitt, Mr W. Baptist.

STONEY STRATFORD.—Duncombe, Mr F., pastor; Anderson, Mr R. Independent.

SALISBURY.—New, Mr Isaac, pastor; Toone, John, Esq. Baptist.

STANSTED.—Redford, Mr Jos., pastor; Barltrop, Mr Moses, of Broxted. Independent.

SWANWICK (Reddings).—Hawkes, Mr Nathaniel, of Horton college. Baptist.

SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.—Watts, Mr J., of Falmouth; Read, Mr John, of Helston. Baptist. Meeting at Helston.

STOCKPORT.—Carey, Mr Eustace; Webb, J. M., Esq., of Bushey house, Streatham hill. Independent.

STONEY STRATFORD.—Forster, Mr E. L., pastor; Knighton, Mr. Baptist.

SOUTHWELL (Nottinghamshire).—Phillips, Mr J., Baptist.

TUNBRIDGE.—Mummery, Mr Is. Vale, pastor; Pugh, Mr John Ballock, deacon. Independent.

TOWCESTER.—Rootham, Mr John. Baptist. Appointed by 100.

TENTERDEN.—Pledge, Mr D., pastor; Howard, Dr. Baptist.

WELLS.—Irvine, St George C. D'Arcy, Esq. Independent.

WENDOVER.—Olive, J. C., Esq., of Woodland lodge, Great Missenden; Holmes, Mr H. F., pastor. Independent.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

EDINBURGH.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this city was held in Rose street secession church, on Wednesday evening last, the 10th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of electing delegates to attend the forthcoming Anti-state-church Conference—Baillie Wilkie was unanimously called to the chair. The proceedings having been opened by prayer, the worthy baillie stated the object of the meeting, and expressed his earnest desire to see the friends of the voluntary principle uniting heartily to effect the separation of church and state [cheers]. Mr Campbell moved the first resolution—to the effect that state churches were indefensible on religious grounds, and opposed to the civil and religious liberties of mankind. He supported it in an able speech. John Dunlop, Esq., of Brockloch, seconded the resolution. He contended that Christianity was opposed to the principle of state

churches, and that no argument could be drawn from the Old Testament in support of them; while their existence had been in every way detrimental to the cause of religion. He was warmly applauded. The chairman then called upon Mr Henry Vincent, of London, to support the resolution. Mr Vincent (who was loudly cheered) addressed the meeting briefly on the oppressive and injurious character of the English state church. He spoke of the importance of civil liberty, as a means to secure and protect religious freedom. He denounced established churches as being opposed to the spread of pure religion, and obstructive to the moral, intellectual, and political welfare of man. He rejoiced that, mainly through the persevering exertions of Mr Miall, the highly talented and deservedly respected editor of the *Nonconformist*, dissenters in England were beginning to arouse themselves against this monster iniquity. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr Marshall (sectarian minister), in a powerful speech, moved the second resolution—approving of the holding of the Anti-state-church Convention. In the course of his able remarks, he dwelt upon the timidity and backwardness of many of the English dissenters in times past, and hoped they were now about to do full justice to their principles. He paid a high compliment to the *Nonconformist*, for its fearless promulgation of principles calculated to make the people religiously and politically free. He felt certain that the voluntaries of Scotland hailed the onward movement of their English brethren with intense delight [loud cheers]. The resolution was seconded by Councillor Stott, and carried unanimously. Mr Robinson moved, and Councillor Cruickshank seconded—"That the Rev. Mr Robertson, of Portsburgh church, and John Dunlop, Esq., of Brockloch, be appointed delegates to the forthcoming Anti-state-church Convention." The resolution was carried unanimously. The proceedings terminated with prayer, and the meeting separated.

LEICESTER.—On Thursday evening a meeting was held at the Harvey lane chapel, in this town, to appoint a delegate to the conference from that church and congregation. The Rev. J. P. Mursell, in opening the business of the meeting, glanced at the early state and history of dissent in this country, and ably descanted on the hardships and the sacrifices our forefathers had to make in support of their conscientious opinions. He noted, in later times, the enormity of Lord Sidmouth's bill, prohibiting dissenting chapels being erected within five miles of any church. To the noble spirit which our dissenting ancestors manifested at those times might be attributed, in no small measure, the glorious achievements of dissent in the present day. Recently Sir James Graham had attempted to revive the spirit of persecution against the rights of dissent; but by the determined activity and union of all bodies of dissenters, that object, for the present, has been frustrated. Still it was not improbable that similar attempts would be made to check their exertions and abridge their liberties. To meet this threatened evil a conference had been devised, for the purpose of protecting dissenting interests, and ultimately to place all on a state of perfect religious equality. One of the first acts of the conference would be to have written a series of papers, by well-qualified gentlemen, on the most important points involved in the objects contemplated by the assembly; and committees would be appointed to carry out those objects. Tracts would be printed and circulated, lecturers appointed, and general education promoted. The main point would be to keep an eye on the hustings. It was there the great battle of the church was to be fought. * * * C. R. Edmonds, Esq., moved a resolution to the effect that it was highly expedient that a deputation should be sent from this meeting to the approaching conference. Mr C. Billson seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr Collier, town-councillor, then moved that the Rev. J. P. Mursell be one of the delegates to represent the congregation, and Mr George Viccars having seconded the motion, it was adopted by the meeting. Mr C. B. Robinson was also appointed a delegate. On the suggestion of Mr Edmonds, a third delegate, Mr Collier, was chosen to represent the meeting in case Mr Robinson should decline. Among the delegates already appointed, we find the following in connexion with this county and neighbourhood:—J. Davis, Arnesby; J. Jenkinson, Kettering; R. Stanion, Melbourne.—*Leicester Mercury*.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.—We understand that the friends of the voluntary principle in Greenock are about to hold a public meeting, to appoint delegates to represent them at the great anti-state-church conference to be held in London, on the 30th of this month, and three following days. We hear that the committee of the Greenock Voluntary Church Association deserve much credit for their promptitude in writing to the chairman of the Central Board of Dissenters at Edinburgh, directing attention to the importance of sending forth a certain sound on this important point, and making common cause with their brethren over the border; the result of which has been that the board have resolved to recommend to the various voluntary churches throughout the country to appoint representatives to that convocation. England has need of Scotch help in this movement; and, by lending her a day in the spring, we may reap the advantages of it in the harvest. We have no doubt that, at the present juncture, much good may result from the deliberations of such meetings, presided over, as we observe they are to be, by some of the master-spirits of our age and country.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

REDDINGS.—At a public meeting held last Wednesday evening (the 10th instant), at the baptist chapel, Reddings, G. Haslam, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. Proposed by Mr Colledge (independent minister), seconded by Mr Pigg (Horton college):—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the union of the church with the state is derogatory to the kingly character of Jesus Christ; contrary to the principles of the New Testament, and, therefore, inexpedient and injurious."

2. Proposed by Mr Lomas (Horton college), seconded by Mr Davies (baptist minister):—

"That it is the bounden duty of all the friends of religious liberty to employ every legitimate means for promoting the dissolution of so injurious and unscriptural an alliance, and that they have learnt with great satisfaction that a conference is about to be held in London for that purpose, and will be happy to co-operate in any way they can to further so desirable an object."

At the close of the meeting Mr Nathaniel Hawkes was unanimously chosen to be their representative at the conference.

MELROSE.—A meeting of Melrose congregational church was held on the evening of Friday, 12th inst, to consider the propriety of appointing delegates to the approaching Anti-state-church Conference; Mr E. Young, pastor of the church, in the chair. The chairman briefly showed the unscriptural nature and unholy tendency of all civil establishments of religion, and stated the purpose of the meeting. It was then moved by Mr Rutherford, and seconded by Mr Walker, and unanimously adopted—

"That this meeting regards the connexion between church and state as opposed to the word of God, unjust in principle, and injurious to the interests of religion; rejoices to learn that a conference is about to be held to devise such measures as may promote the dissolution of this connexion; and, having reason to hope that such conference will take its stand on religious principle, recognising the unscriptural nature and injurious tendency of civil establishments of religion in every form, respectfully requests Rev. Henry Taylor, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Mr Charles Miall, London, to represent Melrose congregational church in that important assembly."

DUNDEE.—A meeting of the independent churches of Dundee was held in Ward chapel there on Monday evening, 8th inst, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to represent them in the great conference to be held in London on the 30th inst. Appropriate speeches were made, and the various resolutions proposed by Messrs Russell and Shoebottom, dissenting ministers, and Edward Baxter, Esq., when Mr D. K. Shoebottom was appointed as their delegate.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

(From the *Wesleyan Chronicle*.)

The Anti-state-church Conference will soon commence its sittings. Of this there can be no doubt. A few days more, and its existence becomes a fact. A few days more, and it becomes an additional element of power in the state, for good or for evil. What its destinies are may be deemed problematical. That it will exist is certain. Individuals of considerable influence in the religious public are committed to its existence; the note of preparation has been sounded; and, ere many more suns have risen, a body of men will be formed who, in our opinion, will never be disbanded until they have accomplished the most difficult, the most desirable, and the most important revolution of modern times.

We wish to address a few words to the body of Christians among whom this journal principally circulates, and for the eliciting of whose liberal principles this journal has been commenced. As Wesleyans, a great diversity of political opinion exists in the body. From the extreme of conservatism to the extreme of liberalism, in all the intermediate degrees of political sentiment and feeling, will the views of Wesleyans be found to range. * * * While earnestly desirous that Wesleyan liberals may be represented in the approaching conference, we shall be the first to deprecate the taking any measures in the appointment of a delegate, calculated to introduce division in any of our own church meetings. In our ecclesiastical capacity, everything which tends to divide, or which might sow dissension, should be most religiously avoided. * * * In comparatively few places, if, indeed, in any, could perhaps a public meeting of Wesleyans be called for the purpose of choosing a delegate without occasioning "strife among brethren." But are Wesleyan dissenters, therefore, to be unrepresented? By no means. Rather than there should be any cause for division and strife, let those Wesleyans who consider the forced union of church and state as unscriptural and unjust, by memorial to the number of at least one hundred in any circuit, appoint a delegate to represent them. In so doing, no rule of the connexion will be broken—no divisive proceedings will take place in our church meetings—no church censure will be incurred—no occasion of offence will be given. * * * Wesleyans are marked men. The church's corps of riflemen have orders to pick them off. In self-defence we must unite with our dissenting brethren. Our delegates must sit in the Conference. No time is to be lost. Let our liberal brethren nominate their representatives without delay.

(From the *Bradford Observer*.)

* * * If public opinion were ripe enough and sufficiently enlightened upon this subject, there would be no use for this Conference. The Conference will have performed a noble work, if it succeed in arousing the English nonconformists—in inducing them to revise and re-study their avowed principles; and this is one of the first considerations to which it should address itself.

The English nonconformists might take a lesson from their brethren in Scotland. The recent history of the Voluntary controversy in that country is



most instructive. * * * It is now close upon twelve months since the great schism took place in the Scottish church; and though the hand that struck the final blow was the hand of a friend, there is no doubt that the agitation of the Voluntary question, which was originated by the Scottish nonconformists ten or twelve years ago, led directly to the explosion in the established church in May last.

Can English nonconformists learn nothing, and take no encouragement, from this great historical lesson? There were Scotch dissenters in those days who reprobated the voluntary controversy, as a thing which stirred up ill feelings between the several sections of the Christian church—just as there are English dissenters in these days, who disapprove of this Conference for a similar reason. We admit at once that peace is a good thing, and that sacrifices ought to be made to preserve it; but we must also say that peace may be purchased too dearly. The man who believes that political establishments of religion are contrary to the will of God, and of course injurious to the best interests of mankind, is bound under solemn obligations of duty not to live at peace with them—no, not for an hour. Such a man is bound to use his best efforts to subvert them and sweep them from the earth as mischievous excrescences engrafted by human policy upon the truth of heaven, weakening its strength, and dimming its lustre.

Had the Scottish dissenters acted upon the prudential policy which is so high in favour with some English dissenters at present, and refused to agitate the voluntary question, we should not yet have heard of a schism in the northern establishment. But the Scotch dissenters avowed their principles before the world; they expounded great and all-important truths: and we see the result. Their most active and zealous opponents are now ranged on their side. Drs Chalmers, Candlish, Cunningham, and some six hundred others, are now practical voluntaries. The established church of Scotland is all but left desolate—a thing impotent, almost, either for good or evil. Looking at this great fact, the Scotch dissenters have cause for exultation, and the world has demonstrative proof that a bold, honest, manly avowal of sound principles is always the best policy—ininitely superior to that calculating expediency which waits for those favourable circumstances which the honest energetic mind creates.

(From the *Leeds Times*.)

The Anti-state-church Conference, which is to commence its sittings in London, on the 30th of April, excites considerable interest throughout the country. Many delegates have already been appointed, and it is now certain that the Conference will be numerously attended. It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the step which the radical dissenters of England are now taking. Hitherto, the utmost apathy has prevailed, on the part of the people, in reference to the gross abuses of the state church. It is true, complaints have often enough been made; but no efforts of any consequence have been made to remedy them. There has been no conscientious movement, because there has been no organisation; the discussion of the question of church and state has been carried on by fits and starts, because it has been left to individual activity, instead of being conducted and brought to public issue by the combined efforts of an association. This defect is now, however, about to be completely removed, and ere twelve months are over, we expect to have the question thoroughly sifted in the remotest district of the country.

(From the *Glasgow Examiner*, a new and well-conducted dissenting journal.)

Arrangements for this conference are rapidly progressing. Representatives are being appointed in several parts of Scotland, as well as throughout the whole of England, and the meeting promises to be of no ordinary interest. We are satisfied that there are but few of the Free church who object to this movement, and time will convince these few that their fears are utterly groundless. Let every party freely discuss and recommend such principles as it conscientiously and intelligently holds, and on matters regarding which there is room for diversity of opinion there ought to be mutual forbearance. The influence of such a conference will be felt throughout Christendom; and if a proper spirit is displayed, and prudent measures adopted, that influence will be most beneficial. The most timid will be satisfied that from it religion has nothing to fear, but much to expect. We doubt not but the meeting in our city, elsewhere announced, will be numerously attended.

(From the *Scottish Herald*, a new Free church organ, published at Edinburgh.)

Some of our contemporaries, with more zeal than prudence, have wrought themselves into anger at the proposed conference, and represented in exaggerated terms the injurious effects that will proceed from it. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the impolicy of its constitution at this particular period, there can be no doubts regarding the sincerity and righteous intentions of those by whom it has been called. They are men who have long signalled themselves among the evangelical dissenters of England. They conscientiously hold the voluntary principle as a scriptural principle—a principle the departure from which they think has mainly occasioned the introduction of patronage, Erastianism, and other acknowledged corruptions, into the church of Christ. That they have a perfect right to advance and promote a principle which they conscientiously believe to be of such importance, is a fact which every one must acknowledge. As the primary object of the

conference appears, however, to be the diffusion of information and the promotion of union among voluntary dissenters themselves, there is no ground whatever, in our opinion, for quarrelling with it. The discussion of the voluntary principle, or any other principle, if conducted temperately and with forbearance, can never be productive of evil; and, although differing on this point, there is no reason why it should prevent the cordial co-operation of evangelical dissenters in measures on which they are happily agreed.

METROPOLITAN ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

—The first annual meeting of this association, with whose objects our readers are now familiar, was held, on Tuesday evening last, at the King's Head tavern, Poultry. There was a very numerous attendance of members. Dr Epps was unanimously voted to the chair. He called on the secretary to read the report. The formation of the association, it is said, was one of the many benefits resulting from Sir James Graham's Education bill. So daring an attack on our liberties produced a general conviction that there was no safety for them whilst a dominant sect existed, and that the purity of religion, and the security of our civil rights, alike demanded its overthrow. Distinctly avowing, therefore, opposition to all religious establishments, this association was formed, and the response given by the public to these sentiments was evidence such a movement was not premature; but that, in the metropolis, as elsewhere, anti-state-church principles had attained a firm hold on the popular mind. The proceedings of the committee were next brought under review. Five thousand copies of the preliminary address, and of the constitution and laws of the association, had been distributed, and an article extracted from the *Eclectic Review*, on the duty of dissenters in relation to the establishment, had been printed in the form of a tract, some hundreds of which had been disposed of. The last subject that came under their consideration was to direct public attention to the Conference about to be held. A meeting was called at the London tavern, which was most numerously attended, where resolutions, expressing approval of this proceeding, were most enthusiastically adopted, and two delegates appointed to represent the meeting there. Upwards of 400 persons were reported as registered members. From the financial statement it appeared that a balance was due to the treasurer of £12 7s. 8d.; to liquidate which, and assist in carrying out the objects of the association, a liberal subscription, headed by the respected chairman, Dr Epps, for £5, was entered into, and upwards of £20 was subscribed by those present, to which additions will doubtless be made. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—1. "That the report now read be received, and that the best thanks of the association be given to the committee and officers, for their earnest and efficient services during the past six months." 2. "That this association, rejoicing in the measure of success that has hitherto attended it, looks to the future with encouragement and hope, not unmindful of the difficulties to be overcome; but relying on the perseverance and activity of its friends, and the overruling arm of a gracious Providence." After which the following subjects were approved for discussion:—"Whether or no state churches do necessarily obstruct the progress of civilisation." "Whether the conjunction in the legislature of spiritual and temporal peers has, or not, been prejudicial to the civil rights of the people of this kingdom, and of the civil interest of nations generally." A ballot was taken for the committee and officers for the year ensuing, and other business transacted. The evening for holding the monthly meeting of members was altered from the second Tuesday to the second Wednesday, being more convenient. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the chairman, and suitably acknowledged, after which the meeting adjourned.

KETTERING CHURCHWARDENS.—At a vestry meeting held in this town some months since, the churchwardens, whose accounts were in a very unsatisfactory state, were instructed to correct them. This not having been done, a meeting was convened on Tuesday the 9th, that being the day of the year on which the churchwardens are generally appointed. It was proposed and seconded, that Mr F. Taylor (a dissenter) take the chair. An amendment was proposed and seconded, that Mr Bingham (one of the curates) take the chair. The original motion was carried by a large majority. A letter was laid on the table from the rector, signifying, it was said, the appointment of one warden. It was, however, maintained that the first business of the meeting was to settle with the outgoing wardens; and this was proved by the 89th canon, and also by one of the questions propounded this year by the archdeacon. The curate and his friends, posed by the demand for accounts, took up their hats and left the meeting. A resolution censuring the churchwardens and again calling for their accounts, and adjourning the meeting for a fortnight, was then proposed by Rev. W. Robinson, seconded by Rev. J. Jenkinson, unanimously adopted, and entered in the minute book.—*Correspondent*.

HOWDEN.—CHURCH RATES.—A meeting of the parishioners of Howden was held in the parish vestry, on Thursday afternoon, the 11th inst, at three o'clock, for the purpose of electing churchwardens, and laying an assessment for them. The Rev. Thos. Guy, M.A., the vicar, was moved into the chair. Mr John Sugden, plumber, was re-appointed by the vicar, and Mr Wm Carter, spirit merchant, re-elected by the meeting. It was then moved by Mr Geo. England, and seconded by Mr Geo. Spink, solicitor, that a rate of 3d. in the pound be granted to the churchwardens for the ensuing

year. Mr Robt Ostler inquired whether a rate was really necessary, and if so, wished for an estimate of the supposed probable expenses of the year, in order that it might be more correctly ascertained what amount of rate it would be really required to levy; he wished for this because he knew that in former years many items had been included in the church-rate accounts which were illegal. The churchwardens refused to furnish any estimate. After some further discussion, Mr R. Ostler rose and said that, as all well knew, he was a dissenter; as such, he could not but oppose the granting of the rate, in doing which he was only acting conscientiously, and begged to propose the following amendment, "That no church-rate be granted for the ensuing year; because the principle of a church-rate involves an infringement of the rights of conscience, is repugnant to reason and common sense, discreditable to the members of the establishment, injurious to the interests of religion, opposed to the genius of the gospel, unwarranted by the word of God, and therefore most displeasing to Christ, the only Head of the church." Whilst in the act of reading it, he was interrupted, when about half way through it, by Mr England, who objected to the form of the resolution, inasmuch as it embodied something like argument in it. It was therefore withdrawn, and the simple amendment, "That no rate be granted for the ensuing year," was proposed by the same individual, and seconded by Mr Thomas Goodall, jun., surgeon. On voting, there appeared, for the amendment, 7; for the original motion, 26; majority in favour of a rate, 19. This is the first time, in the history of Howden, that any opposition has been offered to the imposition of a church rate, and it was not known that any was intended; the attendance of the friends of religious liberty was of course very small. The inconvenient hour at which the meeting was held (other town's-meetings being always held in the evening) prevented very many persons from attending who would otherwise gladly have borne their testimony against the compulsory system.—*Correspondent*.

THE DISSENTERS CHAPEL BILL.—The real object of this bill is understood to be, to prevent the chapels now held by the unitarians in England and Ireland from being taken from them, on the ground that they were originally held by trinitarians. It is said that there are at least 170 chapels in England in this situation. After much reflection, we have arrived at the decided conviction that this bill is a wise and a right measure. Herein we differ from many of those with whom we usually agree, and with our friends, the editors of the *Patriot* and the *Evangelical Magazine*.—*Leeds Mercury*.

EFFECTS OF PUSEYISM.—The *Record* states, that it has received many letters from clergymen, expressing their conviction, that, if the established church is to be saved, it must be by the firmness of the laity. And our contemporary proceeds to speak out pretty boldly, as to the danger of a Free church secession taking place in England:—

"Our episcopal rulers," he says, "should be aware of the fact, however we may view it, that the toleration of such anti-scriptural and soul-destroying doctrines in the church, is leading not a few to consider of the possibility of the formation of a new episcopal body in the country, in addition to the popish and the established church already in operation, which should be free from the idolatrous dogmas and practices of the one, and afford the people an asylum from the false teaching of the other, when pressed upon them after such a fashion as now exhibited at Ilford, East Farleigh, and in many other localities. We have already distinctly stated our perceptions of any such scheme. But our opinion of it does not touch the fact. And our spiritual rulers will do well to consider it, both as it points to their bounden duty to drive out of the precincts of the church all false doctrine, and to provide the people with true spiritual food, calculated to nourish them to life eternal. The present are dangerous times to trifle with the unity of the church."

ANTI-PUSEYISM AT WARE.—The inhabitants of Ware have at length taken a step which places beyond doubt their resolute determination consistently to oppose the novel practices introduced into the services at the parish church. They have decided on converting the Town hall into a place of public worship, and on Tuesday last obtained a license from the county magistrates. We understand that arrangements are being made for the performance of divine worship exactly in accordance with the usual services in the established church, and that an eminent Wesleyan preacher will officiate. Is it possible that, with this fact before him, the vicar will still persist in adhering to the "novelties" which have driven the parishioners to this alternative?—*Hertford Mercury*.

STATE SUPPORT OF RELIGION.—On Thursday evening week, a meeting of the members and congregation was convened by the presbyterian church for the purpose of petitioning the governor and council against grants of state support. The chair was taken at half-past six by the Rev. R. Drummond, who opened the business of the meeting in a very able and appropriate address. Mr Harkness followed at considerable length, and expatiated upon the evils entailed by government support to the church. Mr Owen took the same views, and urged all present to join in the proposed petition. The memorial having been read by Mr Drummond, it was moved by Mr Harkness, and seconded by Mr Mitchell. Mr M'Ewen moved that Jacob Hagen, Esq., be requested to present the memorial to the governor and council; Mr Graham seconded the motion, and the business of the meeting was brought to a close.—*Adelaide Observer*.

PRESBYTERIAN MOVEMENT.—The meetings still continue, and almost every district in Ulster has already joined in the demonstration. It has often been remarked that the Rev. Dr Cooke, who had been the

presbyterian leader during the alliance with toryism, has kept aloof from the present movement, although one of the most valuable privileges of the presbyterians is at stake. Dr Cooke, however, has at length ventured to attend a public meeting. He was present, and spoke, on Tuesday evening, at the meeting of the Orange Protestant Operative Association in Belfast. He has practically abandoned the presbyterians on the marriage question, but adheres to the orange party, their bitterest opponents. Dr Cooke has also just published a letter, as "moderator of the General Synod of Ulster," announcing his determination to proceed to London to organise an opposition to the Dissenters' Chapels bill, now before the House of Lords. A meeting of the presbyterians and other protestant dissenters of Dublin took place on Tuesday evening, in the round room of the Rotunda, to petition parliament for the removal of the disabilities under which presbyterians and other dissenters have been recently declared to labour in the solemnisation of marriages. The room was crowded to excess in every part, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the whole assembly in the proceedings of the evening. Among the ministers on and around the platform, were Mr Samuel Simpson, Mr W. B. Kirkpatrick, Dr Urwick, Mr Richard Dill, Mr Brown (of the Free Church of Scotland), Mr John Armstrong, Mr Henry Price (Wesleyan methodist), Mr Gould (baptist), &c. Mr Henry Price, Wesleyan methodist minister, moved the adoption of the petition to both houses of the legislature.

MISERABLE POSITION OF THE SCOTTISH STATE CHURCH.—This feeling of disgust at state control over religion, seems still to be gaining ground in all the populous towns. The rents for the city of Edinburgh churches for the last year have been made up, from which it appears that while the church seats for 1842-3 brought £5,070, for the year 1843-4 they yielded only £3,420—leaving a deficiency of no less than £1,650, or one-third of the whole. The reduction which has taken place in Edinburgh and the larger towns is, however, but a drop in the bucket compared with the almost universal desertion which has occurred with us. In 1833 the three town's churches yielded a revenue of about £700. From that period till the disruption, a gradual abandonment of the church seems to have been going on, for by that time the revenue has fallen to £200. The disruption, however, capped the climax completely, and such is now the limited number of attendants, that out of the three churches, the total seats let for the last year, yielded a rent only of £66, and, by the reduction made this week in their rents, we think the estimate of Mr Murray, of a probable revenue, for the future, of about £40 from the three churches, is quite as much as need be expected.—*Glasgow Saturday Post.*

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE FREE CHURCH.—At the meeting of the Free presbytery of Greenock, Mr Smith brought under notice the resolutions passed at the public meeting called by the Glasgow Emancipation Society, in reference to the Free church receiving contributions from the slave-holding states of America. Several gentlemen spoke in defence of receiving contributions from individuals connected with these states, but deprecated the idea that the Free church could on this account be held to countenance slavery. Dr McFarlan expressed great indignation at the proceedings of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, and trusted that the members connected with that body who disapproved of the gratuitous insult which had been offered the Free church would come forward and express their disapproval of such conduct. It was agreed to take no notice of the matter in the record of the presbytery.

Correspondence.

THE RISING DISSENTING MINISTRY AND THE CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR—A thousand thanks to you for your article with the above head-piece, in the first page of your last number but one. As matters are carried on in the collegiate world in the present day, college committees, in point of fact, are perfectly irresponsible. The annual reports of their doings, after the auditors have pronounced the £ s. d. passable, are read and passed at their anniversaries, as a matter of course. And I am not quite sure that always such trivial resolutions—which refer only to the young men—as the one placed on the minute book of the old college, Homerton, on the 21st of February last, are inserted. Under such circumstances it is well at times to summon their actions before the bar of the public, through the medium of the press. It would have gratified myself, with many others who feel a deep interest in the prosperity of our academic institutions, had you thought it your duty to expose the unrighteousness of the reasons assigned, in justification of the proceeding in question. But as you state the principle they involve to be open to discussion, with your permission, I shall quote the passage in which those reasons are stated, and offer a few remarks thereon.

"It has been contended that the students, by the publication of their resolution, trespassed beyond their proper sphere—that, whilst participating in the advantages of institutions supported by the churches, they are precluded from the creation of a body, the proceedings of which may influence public opinion in a direction which many of their supporters may deem injurious—that, as long as they are dependent, they must content themselves with silence, and that the sentiments they may chance to entertain must be held in reserve until such time as they are released from the restraint of their present position." This is the bull—let us dissect it limb by limb. "It has been contended that the students, by the publication of their resolution, trespassed beyond their proper sphere." The "proper sphere" of a student is bounded by his class-books and preaching appointments—the lecture room and the meeting-house. It stretches no further. Everything he does, then, beyond

this is a crime, or the publication of this resolution is no trespass, merely because of its being so. But I have yet to be told, that, on being admitted into Homerton, or any other of our institutions, the student is given to understand that he is to be a living and thinking being only in his study, and to open his mouth only in his lectures and his sermons. There is, at all events, no law, either implied or written, known to him, which prohibits him meddling with anything besides. Where is the trespass, then? Where there is no law there can be no sin.

"That, whilst participating in the advantages of institutions supported by the churches, they are precluded from the creation of a body, the proceedings of which may influence public opinion in a direction which many of their supporters may deem injurious." If the students have their "proper sphere," evidently as such they are under the control of the committee only within that sphere. And, whatever may be the engagement they enter into, or the combination they form, provided it be neither inconsistent with their character as Christians, nor incompatible with the full discharge of their duties as students, assuredly the committee have no more right to interfere, than the landocracy have to say how their tenants must vote. From all the public know of the Metropolitan Collegiate Association, it seems to be neither. What then must a plain-spoken man like myself think of the conduct of the committee? That it is nothing other than a species of petty tyranny. And, pray, are not the tutors of our colleges equally supported by the churches? Have not they often a hand in the creation of bodies, the proceedings of which influence public opinion in a direction many of their supporters deem injurious? Has Dr Smith been "respectfully requested to withdraw" from the executive of the Anti-church-and-state Convention? If not, why?

"That, as long as they are dependent, they must content themselves with silence," &c., &c. It appears to me that even the hon. committee must admit that the great God has bestowed on men certain rights, to deprive them of which would be the greatest injustice in their superiors, and with which they themselves even cannot dispense without sin. And I am at a loss to know, if any of our young men must give up any of these in order to gain admittance into any one of our institutions, what business they have there. It seems, in this case the right of thinking for themselves is not disputed, only they must nurse their thoughts in their own breasts to keep them warm, until they have no further need of academic support. Hitherto the right of thinking for one's self, and of freely expressing those thoughts, have always gone together; and it is with very bad grace indeed that nonconformists, even in name, step forward to divorce them. Before they entered the institution, no dissenter can doubt but these young men possessed this right; and here a question arises which throws a still darker shade on the conduct of the committee. Was it with their own consent that they were deprived of it? Were they a party in the spoliation? Nay, were they even told, when admitted, that such a sacrifice on their part would be expected? This, at all events, should have been the case; but were it made a *sine quid non* of entering our colleges, few, I imagine, would apply, worth the trouble and expense of pupillage.

True, our students are supported by the churches; but I think it is high time the constituencies—or, perhaps, to speak more correctly, the committees—enquired how much too far they regard our colleges in the light of intellectual workhouses, and our students as a race of spiritual paupers. It would be well at times to bear in mind, in connexion with the supports received, the immense sacrifices, with respect to secular matters, many of our young men willingly make when they enter these institutions. The paltry sum of a pound or two, which is actually converted into brass in the face and to stone in the heart of many a caving subscriber, would cut but a sorry figure in the balance.

Before I close, permit me, Mr Editor, to call upon all dissenting students in the kingdom to express their sympathy with their brethren of Homerton, when deprived of a right they deem, I have no doubt, common to them all.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR—It is not only with satisfaction but admiration that I, in common with many of your northern readers, have been observing for some time past, your courage and ability in dealing with objections as regards the approaching Anti-state-church Conference; but when, in your last number, as well as in some that went before, you seem to be looking forward to the period as distant when the friends of civil and religious liberty will have to rejoice in the emancipation of both church and state, we are of opinion that the day of deliverance may be much nearer at hand than you seem to anticipate. Your present correspondent is one of two, or at most three, who, about ten years ago, invited a distinguished doctor to give us here a lecture on the unscriptural character of all national establishments of religion, and so great was the opposition to it at the time, that only one minister in Greenock could then be found to give the lecturer his countenance, and it was with the greatest difficulty anything like a suitable place could be got wherein to deliver the lecture. But, notwithstanding all this opposition, rather consternation, for it was such at the time (your college opposition is nothing to compare with it), in little more than a twelvemonth after, we had formed amongst us an effective Voluntary Church Association, composed of the most influential of our evangelical dissenters, selected from the united secession, the relief, the independent and baptist denominations; and this society is not only still in existence, but acting with spirit to this day. But a detail such as this might have been spared, since your own success, as regards the conference, is of late more remarkable, and destined, we trust, to accomplish a much higher enterprise. At a late meeting of our society's committee, it was unanimously agreed that a letter be sent to the Central Board of dissenters in Edinburgh, directing attention to the coming conference, in such a way as the board might understand our society was desirous that the cause of the conference be made that of their own. And notwithstanding from what has been written you may have cause to think otherwise, the great body of dissenters in Scotland are with you in the belief that the *set time* has come to work—not only a majority of men, but a majority of electors; and let the trial come when it may, you will find us here so far north as to be prepared for returning a majority to parliament who will vote for the total separation of church and state—to

sever that union which is the "mother of abominations," and by whose sorceries all nations have been deceived.

Go on and prosper; if they are men of action, like the band of Gideon, they are not too few who are upon your side; and the time may not be far distant, when the church on earth shall rejoice with the church in heaven, that "Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen." This much is evident, that if our next historian is faithful in chronicling the events of the times in which we live, he will have to record, as regards Scotland (and we hope soon to have as much to say of England), greater and happier changes in the religious world, in the period of the last twelve months, than had transpired in the whole of the century before; and what is still more cheering, from the aspect of affairs, we are led to look upon these events as only an indication of the future—the beginning of the end. It is true that the *leaders* of the Free church here, and it may also be said of those of the same school as yourself, do not wish public attention attracted to a matter of greater importance than that with which at present they are engrossed themselves; but generally speaking, these are far behind their own members, and should it afterwards turn out that your present correspondent is not correct in this, he will have sold his good name.

I am, &c., &c.,

VOX VERITATIS.

P.S. Since writing the above, a letter has been received from the secretary of the Central Board to our society, intimating that as soon as the letter from Greenock was received, a meeting of the board was held, when it was resolved to recommend to all the churches, that delegates be appointed to the conference, and the board is to advertise to this effect.—V. V.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—I have just read and re-read your article headed, "The Free Church notion of Religious Freedom," and have endeavoured to find in it evidence of what you term "One of the worst cases of ecclesiastical despotism which the present day has witnessed;" but whether from educational prejudice influencing my judgment, or mental incapacity to follow your argument, I do not know, but this I must say—there does not seem to be the slightest reason for bringing against the Free church a charge of persecution.

I readily admit that the proceedings you have related are much to be regretted—it is no doubt an object of desire that the Free church ministers should become voluntary in principle as they have become so in practice; but, granting to them the same liberty of conscience we claim to ourselves, can we rightfully or honestly blame them for adhering to their principles and enforcing among themselves compliance with standards which they have all voluntarily adopted?

I have not seen the pamphlet to which you refer, neither have I heard of the case of Mr Waddell till now that you have introduced it to the notice of the English public. The following remarks, then, are founded entirely on the case as represented by yourself.

It appears, then, that the Rev. Peter H. Waddell was appointed as a missionary to the Free church congregation worshipping at Girvan, under the authority of the Free church general assembly, to which court he was amenable in the same manner as the pastor of a congregational church is responsible to the members of that church; the supreme authority in the one case being lodged in the assembly as a representative body, and, in the other case, in the general body of the members. Now it is perfectly obvious that, in either case, injustice may be done, and in fact we know that in many instances, under each system, wrong has been done; and had the assembly merely deprived Mr Waddell of his license for some doubtful or questionable proceeding, it would have done nothing more than it had full authority to do, however much the deprivation might have been in violation of the eternal principles of truth. But in fact, Mr Waddell put himself out of court and deprived himself of all equitable claim to be heard at the bar of the assembly or any inferior church court, by openly and on principle denouncing its authority. Mr Waddell, in truth, had denounced the principles to which the Free church stood pledged, and which he himself had sworn to defend. The 23rd chapter of the Confession was part of that testimony to which he had solemnly sworn allegiance; and so soon as Mr Waddell adopted views at variance with those to which he had previously declared his agreement, it became his duty to relinquish a post which involved any violation of conscience or duty. Instead of thus relinquishing his post with his principles, he seems to have endeavoured to retain both; and, not content with maintaining a discreet silence, which in his circumstances would appear to have been by far the wiser course, he revolves upon a valorous attempt to convert the whole church to his own view, and petitions the assembly to reconsider the 23rd chap. of the Confession, "on the ground that it was inconsistent with itself, irreconcilable with scripture, and a bar of separation between the Free church and voluntary dissenters, thereby preventing a cordial co-operation for the destruction of the establishment." Mr Waddell was, doubtless, most sincere in this confession of his faith, and desirous that others should rejoice in his light; but surely it was too much to expect that, at his bidding, the entire body should abandon a long cherished and important part of their public testimony. Yet this is nothing more than he does ask, and when again and again urged to withdraw his petition and place himself right with his brethren as a Free church minister by agreement on principles, he resolutely declines, adheres to his petition and principles, leaving to the church no alternative but either to lose the services of Mr Waddell or adopt his views. I cannot, on any principle of justice or good government, condemn the Free church. I protest that no principle of freedom is violated in the case, and that no shadow of persecution exists or can be charged against the general assembly or its inferior judicatories for the refusal to continue Mr Waddell as minister in a church whose principles he had ceased to hold.

On the question of the magistrate's authority, as treated of in the said twenty-third chapter of the Confession, I decline to enter. I do not doubt that a few years will materially modify the views of Free churchmen on the subject; at all events, they have consistently held to the principle in their recent trials, as well as in their days of triumph and state patronage; and I think your regrets and repentings on behalf of English dissenters most uncalculated and ungenerous. If you mean that no one is to share your sympathy who differs from you in sentiment, I can understand your complaining; but if you, standing on the high ground of religious freedom, delivered from the bondage of state

control, and basking in the sunshine of popular favour, can so far resemble the state-favoured sect, as to confine your aid and efforts and sympathy to your own little circle, and love and honour those only who agree in sentiment and feeling with yourself—then, for myself, I disclaim the narrow faith, and hope to be delivered from the consequently narrow-minded and illiberal practice.
Southampton, 12th April, 1844. G.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Local Courts, for establishment of, 4.
Medical profession, for reform of, 1.
Poor Law, for alteration of, 1.
Prisons (Scotland) bill, for alteration of, 3.
St Asaph and Bangor Dioceses, against union of, 3.
Tobacco, for reduction of duty on, 8.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

County Courts bill.
Bailliffs of inferior courts bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Supply.—£4,164, Holyhead harbour and roads; £50,000 Caledonian canal; £26,871, public buildings and works, Ireland; £8,000 Kingston harbour; £59,350 salaries and expenses of the two houses of parliament, &c.; £55,600, treasury; £18,703, home office; £67,000, foreign office; £22,100, colonial office; £32,500, privy council department; £2,000, lord privy seal; £36,689, paymaster general; £16,068, comptroller general of the exchequer, &c.; £2,600, state paper office; £3,200, ecclesiastical commissioners; £53,000, salaries and expenses of the commissioners for the act for the amendment of the poor law in England and Wales, &c.; £53,236, mint; £13,467, public records; £9,700, inspectors of factories, mines, &c.; £6,464 17s. 5d., salaries of the officers and attendants of the household of the lord lieutenant of Ireland; £20,400, offices of chief secretary, Ireland; £4,979, office of paymaster, civil services, Ireland; £6,275, board of public works, Ireland; £39,200, secret services; £212,324, stationery department; £4,950, Queen's printer, Ireland; £30,000, office of solicitor of the treasury; £13,360, mint prosecutions relating to the coin; £150,000, prosecutions, and removal of convicts, in aid of county rates; £18,400, expenses of sheriffs, &c.; £13,000, insolvent debtors court; £18,586, Parkhurst prison; £20,364, Pentonville prison; £47,689, Millbank prison penitentiary; £3,972, criminal lunatics; £6,500, inspectors of prisons, Scotland; £63,935, criminal prosecutions, &c., Scotland; £62,109, Criminal prosecutions, &c., Ireland; £30,000, police of Dublin; £6,337, convict depot, Dublin; £87,090, convicts at home, &c.; £300,000, convict expenditure, New South Wales.

DEBATES.

Monday, April 15th.
SUPPLY.

The House having gone into committee of supply, the miscellaneous estimates were brought on by Sir G. Clerk.

After several votes had passed, Mr WILLIAMS complained that the sum of 5,069l. should be expended on the Phoenix park, in Dublin, on which, from 1839 to 1843, a sum of 44,258l. had been expended by order of the commissioners of woods and forests. A sum of 503,900l. during these four years had been expended by the commissioners without any check from that House.

A discussion then took place upon the vote for the two houses of parliament, 15,000l. of which was for the fee fund in the House of Lords. Mr HUME, on the ground that no particulars of the vote were furnished, opposed it, and was supported by 13 against 69.

On the vote of 3,200l. towards the expenses of the ecclesiastical commissioners for England being proposed, Mr HUME said that was one of the items which might in his opinion be with great advantage altogether omitted from the estimates. The church had great funds of her own, and he could not see the propriety of granting money to any set of commissioners for managing their own affairs. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER remarked, that the noble lord, the member for London, had established this commission; and, added, that the payment was not for the management of church property. Mr HUME would like to have a report of what the commissioners had done during the last year.

The vote of 53,000l. for the poor-law commissioners called up Colonel SIBTHORP, who moved a reduction to the amount of 12,672l. 10s. He was supported by Mr WILLIAMS, but the vote was eventually passed without a division.

On the vote of 6,464l. to defray the salaries of the officers in attendance in the household of the lord lieutenant of Ireland. Mr WILLIAMS objected to several items of this vote, more especially to the charge of 1,574l. 16s. 2d. for sixteen Queen's plates, to be run for in Ireland. It appeared to him that this was a direct encouragement of gambling and immorality, peculiarly unjustifiable in the present state of the country. He proposed to reduce the vote to the sum of 4,890l. 1s. 3d., by omitting the item referred to, and several others. Sir F. TRENCH supported the item, the object of which was, not to encourage gambling, but to improve the breed of horses in Ireland. The vote was affirmed by 13 to 45.

On the vote of 6,875l. for the board of public (Irish) works; on one part of it that has reference to the superintendence of drainage, Mr HUME observed, that the fact was, the country gentlemen of Ireland made the united kingdom pay for improving their estates.

A short discussion took place on the vote of 39,200l. for secret service money. Dr BOWRING observed, it was a suspicious circumstance that the precise amount of the vote had not varied for four years, though, of course, the demands of the public service must fluctuate. Sir J. GRAHAM said, if explanations on this vote were less explicit than on others, its peculiar character of secrecy must account for and excuse it. He could, however, state, that the secretaries of state expended the sums thus placed at their disposal under the solemn obligation of an oath, taken annually.

In reply to Mr O'Ferrall, Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that to the knowledge of government no policeman had been lately employed to go among the peasantry with a view to induce them to enter into illegal associations, and in order that by giving information they might afterwards receive promotion and reward. If it came to his knowledge that any such acts had been committed, the parties concerned would receive his most decided censure.

In reference to the vote of £18,586 for the expenses of the prison for juvenile offenders in the Isle of Wight, Sir JAMES GRAHAM entered into some particulars on the subject and on the plan adopted at the Model Prison, Pentonville.

It appeared that out of 529 prisoners at Pentonville, a large number on their admission read indifferently, and seventy prisoners could not read at all. At the end of last year 343 could read well, and now there was not one who could not read. Very few, on admission, could write, but now a large number were able to write well. A considerable advancement had also been made by the prisoners in arithmetical knowledge; many had become acquainted with the lower and many with the higher branches of arithmetic. On admission sixty-six had considerable scriptural knowledge, and 187 were quite ignorant of the scriptures. Now 341 had considerable scriptural knowledge, and there was not one who was not acquainted with the scriptures [hear]. Now with regard to the knowledge which the prisoners had acquired of various trades. The hon. member was aware that it was a fixed principle with regard to the management of the prison, that no prisoner sent there was ever thrown back again upon society, but they were all transported. That system might appear somewhat harsh, but it was salutary and beneficial, and it was a duty incumbent upon society to see that these prisoners were instructed in a knowledge of some trade, in order that they might be able to earn an honest livelihood. The trades in which they were instructed were those of coopers, wheelwrights, weavers, basket-makers, and tailors. The progress which these prisoners had made in the various trades, both at Parkhurst and Pentonville, was most satisfactory. What was said of Pentonville could with greater truth be said of Parkhurst. His noble friend and himself had received most satisfactory accounts from prisoners who had been confined in Parkhurst, and who had been sent abroad and had obtained, for good conduct, a free pardon. These accounts were most gratifying and satisfactory. He had every reason to believe that the system pursued at Parkhurst was most satisfactory.

Most of the other amounts were taken without comment, the remainder of the miscellaneous estimates being left until Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW WRITS were on Monday night moved for Huntingdon, Exeter, and Woodstock, vacant by reason of the recent law promotions.

IRISH FRANCHISE BILL.—Mr WYSE asked that the second reading of the Irish Franchise and Registration bill, which was fixed for Friday next, should be postponed for a fortnight, in order to give the Irish members and their constituencies fuller time for its consideration. Sir Robert Peel was strongly opposed to postponements, as it wasted the earlier period of the session, and threw important measures over till the close, when they either received hasty consideration, or were abandoned. But, in order to evince his desire that all time should be given for the consideration of this measure, he consented to the postponement of the second reading from Friday next till a future day, of which notice will be given.

THE BUDGET is to be brought forward on the 29th inst.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

The Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union met at their offices, 37, Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday afternoon—the President in the chair.

After reading the letters, the Secretary submitted a draft of the second annual report, which was approved, and remitted to be prepared to be laid before the second annual meeting, on the 6th of May next.

The sub-committee on the proposed course of lectures reported progress.

EDINBURGH.—On Monday evening, April 8th, Mr Vincent gave his first lecture in this city, in Rose Street Secession church. The meeting was announced for eight o'clock, and was numerous and respectfully attended, although a small admission fee was charged. At eight o'clock Mr Vincent arrived, accompanied by John Dunlop, Esq., and other friends of the committee, and was received with repeated rounds of applause. John Dunlop, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. He stated that Mr Vincent's first lecture was on civil and religious liberty, a question in which he felt deeply interested. He (Mr Dunlop) was perfectly convinced of the unscriptional nature of state churches, as well as their pernicious tendency upon the civil and intellectual welfare of mankind. He thought there was much sense in the saying of the court fool in the time of Henry VIII., when the title of "Defender of the Faith" had been conferred upon him by the Pope—"Let you and I, Harry, defend ourselves, and the faith will take care of itself" [loud laughter]. He had great pleasure in introducing Mr Vincent. Mr Vincent then stood forward, and was again welcomed by renewed plaudits. He spoke upwards of two hours to a most attentive yet spirited audience. After passing through the religious and moral parts of his subject, he proceeded to demonstrate that there could not be religious liberty without civil liberty—or rather, that what was wanting was civil liberty—for every man's conscience was made free by God, and when it was trammelled by states, civil

power was needed to remove the trammels. At the conclusion of his address, which made a deep impression upon the audience, he was very warmly cheered. It was announced that two more lectures would be given in other churches on complete suffrage, on Monday and Wednesday of next week.

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 13TH.—Last night a select tea party was held in Jonston's Temperance hotel, in honour of Mr Vincent's visit to this city. John Dunlop, Esq., occupied the chair. When the repast was over, Mr Dunlop, in an able speech, dwelt upon the spread of the representative principle, and the efforts made by Mr Vincent to render it universally popular. The friends in Edinburgh were delighted to have him amongst them, and they all heartily united in hoping he might be spared long to continue his useful labours on behalf of an oppressed people [loud applause]. Mr Vincent then addressed the meeting, and was warmly greeted. He said he felt how unworthy he was of the compliments paid him by their respected chairman; but, while he felt conscious of his own inability to do justice to the principles with which he was identified, he felt satisfaction to be able to state that he loved them dearly, and had done so from his earliest boyhood [cheers]. Mr Vincent then gave an interesting detail of his youthful career—the vicissitudes through which he had passed—the circumstances which, at a very early period in life, had imbued him with democratic principles. He then passed on to the present prospect of our cause—urged the friends to gentle yet earnest perseverance in the good work. He closely examined the state of parties; and observed, in spite of appearances, how rapidly society was running in the democratic direction. He was loudly applauded throughout. Mr Aikman then addressed the meeting in response to the sentiment, "Success to the Edinburgh Complete Suffrage Union." Dr Ritchie then addressed the company in one of his forcible and racy speeches, which produced a most happy effect. The party broke up at eleven o'clock, after spending a delightful evening. On Thursday night Mr Vincent addressed a large meeting on temperance.

General News.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

M. Persil presented to the Chamber of Peers, on Friday, his report on the Secret Service Money bill, of which he recommended the adoption. He was succeeded at the tribune by the Duke de Broglie, who communicated to the assembly the long expected report of the committee to which the project of law on public instruction has been referred for examination. No material changes appear to have been introduced in the original bill; but the committee was of opinion, that clergymen of the protestant as well as catholic religion should be attached as chaplains to the royal colleges of the university.

A petition, divided into three parts, signed by a number of male and female operatives of Paris, and demanding the immediate abolition of slavery in the French colonies, was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, by Messrs Isambert, Lamartine, and Gasparin. The *France* announces that the Minister of Marine had prepared a project of law for the gradual abolition of slavery in the French colonies.

Some doubts are thrown by the Paris papers of Thursday, upon the safety of railroad speculations, which were proceeding to an extent in France beyond all precedent. The *National* observes that—"Speculations in railroad shares have become so excessive, that the stockbrokers are determined to have two settling days in each month; we fear a melancholy conclusion to this rage for speculation."

The Tahiti affair is once more uppermost in the public mind, and the handle for a united attack on ministers by the opposition press and the opposition members of the Chamber of Deputies. The first ground of offence is, that the French government have superseded the consul of France at Tahiti (M. Moërnhaut), who was to quit the island immediately after the departure of Mr Pritchard. They then complain that Lieutenant Reine, of the navy, Admiral Dupetit Thouars' aid-de-camp, who has brought despatches from the Society Islands, has been shut up and not allowed to communicate with his relatives. He is supposed to have brought some intelligence likely to be injurious to the government. The matter was brought on in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, and a very angry and excited discussion took place, but this is only preliminary to another united attack on the ministry. The feeling on the subject, both in the chambers and among the French public, so far from having been allayed since the subject was before under discussion, is more exasperated than ever, and the cabinet find it evidently difficult to give such explanations as will afford satisfaction. A report from Admiral Dupetit Thouars has been published, which is anything but complimentary to the English naval officers in the Pacific. There is said to be another report from Captain Bruat, which is still stronger, but which the ministry have thought it right to withhold. It is supposed that it is on account of the violence of the language made use of by Captain Bruat, with regard to England, that the government refuse to produce the reports of the inferior officers to their superiors, the refusal of which gives so strong a handle to the opposition. There was no doubt, however, that ministers would have a large majority.

The editors of the *Gazette de France* and *Nation* were sentenced on Saturday by the Court of Assizes of Paris, the first to six months' imprisonment and 8,000f. fine, and the other to four months' imprisonment and 6,000f. fine.

The *grippe* (influenza) continued to make painful progress in Paris. Differing from former visitations of the malady, it has this year proved fatal in very many cases. It is quite true that the King had been slightly attacked by it. M. Duchatel (minister of the Interior) was still on Tuesday seriously ill of it.

SPAIN.

King Louis Philippe has bestowed the grand cordon of the legion of honour on M. Gonzales Bravo, and similar honour has been conferred upon three of his colleagues, whose names are not mentioned. The Queen of Spain has returned the compliment by presenting Count Bresson with the grand cordon of the order of Charles III.

On the 7th instant, the projected law on the press was ready for publication. The qualifications required in future to be eligible to fill the functions of jurymen will considerably lessen the number of persons who had hitherto enjoyed that privilege. There is, moreover, to be a jury only in the capitals of provinces. Insults against individuals, and attacks against foreign sovereigns, are to be tried and summarily disposed of by the ordinary tribunals. It was believed that immediately after the promulgation of the law and of several others in progress of preparation, the Cortes will be dissolved, and a new legislature convoked.

The Queen mother (says the *Times* correspondent) appears to be much altered in mind and body; as if she had already arrived at the conviction that "all is vanity." She has, I am assured, already expressed a wish to retire into private life, and "professedly" only attends at present to public matters connected with the religious interests of Spain, refusing to receive petitions or memorials on subjects of a political nature.

The rigour exercised in regard to the imprisoned deputies at Madrid, has been at length relaxed in some degree. They have been allowed to communicate with their friends and families. The sympathy felt for them is shown by the vast crowd of visitors who left their names, the moment it was known that they were allowed to do so. It is now upwards of three months that these ill-used gentlemen have been exposed to all the horrors of a Spanish prison.

General Roncali was making preparations at Valencia to reduce some Carlist insurgents in the Maestrazzo, who had been reinforced by fugitives from Carthagena.

PORTUGAL.

The Count de Bomfim, with his force, continues in possession of Almeida. The artillery brought to bear on the town does not appear to have produced any important results. The firing commenced on the 30th, and, with the exception of the anniversary of the Queen's birth-day, when it was discontinued, it had not ceased up to the latest accounts. Fresh disturbances had broken out at Coimbra, a portion of the 12th regiment stationed there had mutinied, and fled to Figuera, where some of them were arrested. The university was closed by royal decree.

ITALY.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 4th inst publishes the following letter from Naples, of the 23rd ult. :—
"We have just heard that serious disorders have simultaneously taken place on several points in Sicily. The people, excited by political passions, and suffering from hunger, cried, 'The constitution and liberty for ever!' At Messina several hundred persons are said to have been either killed or wounded in an encounter with the troops. In most of the towns armed parties arrived from the country calling for bread. The lower classes had everywhere made common cause with them. The government, we are told, has sent from Naples a considerable number of troops, but their embarkation was secretly effected, the authorities distrusting the loyalty of the inhabitants. Even in the capital a certain agitation has manifested itself, and the desire for a constitution is now so general that it will soon be the rallying cry all over the kingdom."

Private letters from Naples, of the 25th of March, state that the rebels retired from the town, carrying with them their own dead and wounded, and fled to the interior. Fresh troops were sent to the place of action to reinforce the garrison. On landing at Paola they found that city, as well as Cosenza, almost deserted. Everything is kept in a state of the highest alarm, as well on the side of the government as on that of the people. None of the insurgents have as yet fallen into the hands of the authorities. Some respectable persons have been arrested at Naples. On Saturday the Neapolitan and Roman stocks underwent a fall on the Paris bourse.

TURKEY.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that letters received from the frontiers of Servia, speak of revolting excesses committed by the Albanian troops in Thessaly, Macedonia, and Bulgaria. It is said that these atrocities are caused by the fanatical hatred of those soldiers against the Christians.

A private letter from Constantinople of the 27th ult. states, says the *Times*, that the concession made by the Porte to the British and French ambassadors respecting relapsed renegades was considered the most important diplomatic achievement in the annals of Turkey, being the death-blow to Ottoman fanaticism. Hardly had the question been settled, than the Russian minister addressed a note to the Divan relative to the outrages committed by the Albanians against the Christian population in the district of Iscupe. The Russian diplomatist, it appears, assumed a high tone in his communication, and gave orders to the captain of the brig of war, in attendance on the embassy, not to fire the usual salute in honour of the Sultan, as he passed by the ship on the 22nd, on his way to the mosque. His

highness reviewed, on the 25th, at Scutari, about 15,000 troops of all arms, intended for Albania. Hussein Pasha, the governor of Widdin, had been summoned to Constantinople, in order, it was believed, to take the chief command of the army of operation in Albania. A portion of the fleet had been equipped, and several light vessels ordered to cruise on the coast of Albania, and co-operate with the land forces in restoring peace and tranquillity in the country.

The *Courrier Français* publishes the following from Constantinople, March 20:—"The answer of the Porte was given yesterday. The government promises, in an absolute manner, no longer to apply the punishment of death to renegades. As to the religious law, no mention is made of it. The Porte promises also to treat Christians kindly. The two ambassadors, however, are not completely satisfied. They call upon the Porte to add that renegades shall not be got rid of by poison or otherwise. It has been decided by the council of ministers that, as renegades can be no longer decapitated, they shall be sent to the galleys for life."

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens down to the 30th ult. mention that on that day King Otho closed in person the session of the National Assembly, to which he delivered the following address:—

"I am rejoiced to see the great work of the constitutional charter of Greece brought to a close, and I present myself before you in order to seal it by the prescribed oaths."

"I desire that the constitution—that sacred and indissoluble tie between the nation and the King—may produce and consolidate the prosperity of Greece."

"The task for which I have convoked this National Assembly being finished, I declare it to be closed."

The capital was illuminated in the evening.

AMERICA.

By the packet-ship *Roccius*, we learn that the following resolutions were submitted to Congress by a committee on the subject:—

"Resolved, That the rule established in the constitution as the basis of representation and direct taxation, resulting from a spirit of concession and compromise essential to the formation and preservation of the union of the States, ought to be held sacred by the friends of the Union."

"Resolved, That no proposition to alter or amend the constitution, in relation to representation and direct taxation, among the States, ought to be recommended by Congress; but that every such proposition ought to be promptly and decisively condemned."

The first resolution was agreed to—yeas, 128; nays, 18; and for the second was adopted—yeas, 127; nays, 41.

General Henderson, the special minister from Texas, had arrived at Washington. Of course this has given rise to a variety of rumours, one of which is, that he is appointed by his government especial envoy to negotiate for the annexation of Texas to the United States. Another report connected with this subject is, that Mexico is privy to the negotiation between Texas and the United States, with the understanding that, if Texas be admitted, she shall pay a bonus to Mexico, which, under such circumstances, she will have the ability to accomplish. This last originated in Washington.

Later accounts of the Caledonia mention that almost a panic had been created in the New York money market by the rumour that a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States had been signed. This rumour proved unfounded, although two envoys from Texas, Messrs Henderson and Van Zandt, had arrived in Washington to negotiate the matter. This, however, is avowedly a Tyler scheme, got up with electioneering views, and for the purpose of damaging both Clay and Van Buren in those states where the absorption of Texas and the Oregon are popular. Mr Webster has commenced active agitation against annexation in New England, which will probably prevent the treaty being concluded. The *Times* correspondent gives the following opinions:—

First.—In my opinion, no treaty providing for the annexation of Texas to the United States has been negotiated, nor has any progress been made in such a negotiation.

Second.—If negotiated, it has not been signed, and probably, in the present state of affairs, will not be signed.

Third.—If signed and presented to the Senate it will be rejected by that department of the government beyond all doubt. On this point there is no uncertainty. It requires (the Senators being all present) thirty-five votes to ratify a treaty. At no time during the session could twenty-seven votes have been procured in favour of a treaty for annexation. You may, therefore, consider this question as settled so long as the present Senate continue in power.

The proposition to terminate the joint occupancy of Oregon has been rejected by the Senate. Ayes, 18; Noes, 28.

In relation to the Oregon question, it is generally understood that nothing will result from the negotiations recently opened with Mr Pakenham, and it is further stated that the president will send a message on the subject to Congress, giving a *coup d'ail* of the position of the government on that important subject.

TAHITI.

The Jonas whaler, Captain Coste, which arrived at St Nazaire on the 6th inst., brought intelligence from Tahiti, of the 3rd of December last. At that period all the native chiefs had recognised the French government, and M. Bruat, the governor, had granted pensions to several of them. Queen Pomare continued to protest against her deposition, and was believed to act under the influence of Commodore Nicolas. The British and French naval divisions were on excellent terms.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRENCH ACQUISITIONS.—The *Constitutionnel* has the following on the Marquesas:—

"The last letters from the Marquesas Islands give a sad picture of this colony. Our countrymen sent into this banishment are struck with discouragement at the first aspect of our deplorable possession. Let a heap of arid summits be imagined—of rocks heaped together, through which run thin slips of land on the banks of torrents. In the centre of each isle rises an immense wall of granite, dividing the country into two parts. On the right and the left are counter eminences, gigantic ridges, which spring from the principal chain, and find their base in the abysses of the sea. Not only the two parts of the island, separated by the principal chain, have no possible communication between them, but the narrow valleys which flank this chain on the two slopes do not open the one into the other. It must also not be attempted to discover a line of communication along the shore, for the lateral ridges advance into the sea, and form an impassable barrier. Thus this country can never possess roads. The most extensive valleys are only three miles long by one wide. Nature there displays the ordinary luxuriance of vegetation in the tropics, that is, vegetables grow there with great rapidity, but the species present but little variety, and, unfortunately, they offer almost no alimentary resources, and none whatever for building. Add to this, that the Marquesas have no game. The only productions of the country which have any value are cocoa trees, pine-apples, and yams, cultivated in small quantity, without reckoning pigs and poultry, exceedingly rare, which have been imported by Europeans. On this side all is yet to be done. As for the natives, it is much worse. Navigators, who had found in the greatest number of the islands of the South Seas populations mild and sociable, have met in the Marquesas tribes intractable and cunning men, superstitious, but unbelieving, insensible to the influences of civilisation—the only people, in fact, of all the surrounding islands where the missionaries have not yet made a proselyte. Thus, during the eighteen months nearly that have elapsed since the taking possession until the date of the last news, French domination has not made any progress in the Island of Taouata, whence there still reigns, in spite of the assassination of Captain Halley, the famous Yotété."

We are glad to learn, by our Malta letter of the 1st, that the mediation of Great Britain has been accepted for the settlement of the difference between the King of Sardinia and the Bey of Tunis.—*Morning Chronicle*.

ROSAS AND HIS DAUGHTER.—It is said that Rosas has invested largely in the English funds, with an eye to a future loss of power, but at present there is no appearance of a change. His only family is a daughter, Donna Manuelita—a young and unmarried lady, handsome, fond of music and of dancing, who, at her father's country residence, a few miles out of the city, entertains his numerous visitors with courtesy and grace—part of the nature of a Spanish girl. The general manner and modes of thought of the fair sex of that fair region, as well as some features in the character of Rosas, are well illustrated by the following incident:—Rosas had caught a certain colonel, a bitter enemy, one of the "salvajes unitarios," and cut off his ears, presenting them to his daughter. La Senorita Manuelita preserved them among the valuables of her parlour table, and when exhibiting her various curiosities, as young ladies like to do, she would direct the especial attention of her visitors to the ears, and narrate, with a sparkling eye and a heightened colour, that they once belonged to her father's enemy, the savage unitarian colonel.—*American paper*.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN THE OREGON TERRITORY.—The last number of the *Ami de la Religion*, which was received by the Britannia, states that seven female Roman catholic missionaries were at once to embark for this country, with the intention of settling at a small colony in Oregon in the service of the Hudson's Bay company. This colony bears the name of Wallamette, and is composed of Canadians and Roman catholic Indians. The Pope has already appointed a bishop of the whole territory, with a title of the bishop of Philadelphia, *et in partibus infidelium*. On board the same vessel are to come Father de Smet, with his company of priests and settlers, and Father de Verereuys, of the college of Peace, both of whom come on a mission to the Flat-head Indians. Both these ecclesiastics, with their trains, bring with them all the implements and materials for colonising, and for manufacturing. Houses and mills are to be erected, and permanent settlements begun with religious designs are at once to be occupied.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—One of those calamities which appear to prevail on the American waters to a greater extent than in any other part of the world—a steamboat collision—occurred at Old River, and is fully detailed in the New Orleans papers. The loss of life is stated to be between sixty and eighty. One of the boats sank almost instantly, the other escaped without injury. The accident happened at midnight, when the passengers were, for the most part, in bed and asleep. Among the sufferers were a considerable number of negroes.

FRENCH STRIKE.—A very formidable strike among the miners at Rive de Gier, near St Etienne, had occasioned a collision between them and the troops, in which six of the former were wounded, three of them severely.

BRAZIL.—A Brazil mail has arrived, bringing news from Rio Janeiro to the end of February. A change of ministry, as expected, had taken place, and the party now in office is represented to be in favour of a more extended commercial treaty with England than their predecessors.

DREADFUL CALAMITY IN THE BALEARIC ISLES.—Accounts from Madrid, of the 8th instant, mention the occurrence of a frightful catastrophe at Felanitx, in the Balearic islands. On the 31st ult. a large crowd of people having assembled to hear a sermon in the old cemetery of the village, the wall which

separated the churchyard from the Calle Mayor suddenly fell down, and buried under its ruins upwards of 300 persons. The alcalde, and six members of the ayuntamiento, and the preacher, were among the victims. The *Corresponsal* estimated at 600 the sufferers by the accident, 414 of whom were said to have been killed, and 191 wounded.

PRINCE ALBERT returned from Germany on Thursday, and arrived in London about five o'clock in the afternoon.

The Queen and the court, in which at present are the King and Queen of the Belgians, have been spending the Easter holidays at Windsor, where nothing has occurred beyond the usual routine of palace life.

We have reason to believe that Sir Frederick Pollock will be the new chief baron; Sir William Follett the attorney-general; and Mr Thesiger the solicitor-general. This decision was only come to on Saturday afternoon.—*Times*.

THE HOME SECRETARY.—Rumours of Sir James Graham's early retirement from the Home office are prevalent in well-informed circles. The appointment of Sir James Graham to India, as successor to Lord Ellenborough, is revived in connexion with the report alluded to.

THE PEERAGE.—The *Times* recommends Sir Frederick Pollock to refuse the accustomed offer of the peerage, on being appointed chief baron:—

We have already enough of law lords; more than enough of law lords' sons. If judges go on accepting peerages at the rate they have done for the last fourteen or fifteen years, we shall have a respectable proportion of "new peers" (as Lord Brougham, with patrician superciliousness, styles them) running about in a vain attempt to establish a settlement in St Clement's Dunes, by proving an ancestral connexion with Old square or King's Bench walk.

THE TEN-HOURS AGITATION.—The short-hour agitation has become conspicuous during the holidays in the manufacturing districts. A strange medley of clergymen, chartists, and Tories, have had meetings in Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield; and Mr Oastler announces his intention of carrying the discussion into every considerable place in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c. Ministers seem in favour of the short-timeists. Mr Ferrand speaks of the "cold-blooded, dogged stupidity" of Sir James Graham, and is loudly cheered; and it appears that Lord John Russell has exchanged letters with the publisher of the *Northern Star*!—*Economist*.—[Not less strange is the conjunction, as fellow-agitators, of Dr Hook and Julian Harney.]

The exhibition of decorative works for the new houses of parliament will open on Monday next, the 22nd inst., at 20, King street, St James's street. During the first fortnight the exhibition will be open (from 9 o'clock till dusk) to visitors paying 1s.; afterwards, for a period hereafter to be fixed, the public will be admitted gratis, except on Saturdays, on which day the exhibition will be open from 11 till dusk to visitors paying 1s., catalogue 6d. The exhibition will be closed on levee days.

ROWLAND HILL TESTIMONIAL.—We perceive from the subscription lists published in the papers, that the Londoners are coming out nobly and generously in support of this testimonial, the amount advertised in the first subscription list being nearly £600. In the postscript to an excellent article on the subject which we find in the last number of the *British and Foreign Review* there occurs the following:—

Probably such a sum will be raised as will enable Mr Hill to enter the House of Commons as the people's advocate for accomplishing the entire scheme of penny postage. A triumphant atonement would this be to Mr Hill for his dismissal from office, and a worthy reward to a great public benefactor. Such a demonstration of public gratitude, too, would remind the government, in a salutary way, of its neglect of duty in this matter. Concurrent with this event is the death of the Earl of Lonsdale, which is likely to lead to Lord Lowther's resignation of the office of postmaster-general. This, then, is the time for a deputation of merchants to wait on Sir Robert Peel, and urge upon him the adoption of a commission.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 17th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE.—The first motion that came on last night was that of Mr WYSE, for a return of the names of all persons holding offices in the customs, excise, and post office departments of the United Kingdom. His object appeared to be to show that Irishmen had not their share in the government patronage. Sir R. PEEL objected to the motion. If, as Mr Wyse had said, there were English employed in Ireland, there were also Irish employed in England. The principle of the government was to appoint men with reference to their qualifications, not with reference to their places of birth. There were 22,000 persons employed in the departments mentioned by the mover. Did the House wish to have 22,000 names printed, each with its appurtenant particulars? Would anybody read such a list? and would it prove anything if it were read? But he resisted this motion on a broader ground—namely, that he could not consent to any motion which had for its object to distinguish between the Irish and the other subjects of the British Crown. Mr HUME objected to it, as keeping up a useless feeling of nationality; but thought that, without reference to places of birth, there should be lists of every individual receiving public pay, for the public information. Mr WARBURTON thought it would do more good to get a list of all applicants for patronage. Sir R. PEEL said, that then you would have to print ten

times 22,000 names. After a few words from Mr WYSE in reply, the motion was negatived without a division.

THE ANATOMY ACT.—Mr Alderman COPELAND moved for an address for copies of Commissions of Inquiry into the working of the Anatomy Act. Sir JAMES GRAHAM stated, that under the present law, the violations of the grave, and the other mischiefs formerly complained of in connexion with this subject, had ceased to exist. He apprehended considerable disadvantage to the public from the production of such papers as were now desired. After some further discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

FREE ADMISSION TO CATHEDRALS.—Mr Hume moved a resolution for giving effect to a recommendation of the committee of 1841 upon national monuments, that the public should be admitted more freely into cathedrals. He declared his strong objection to profaning the temples of peace by the abominations of monuments to military and naval men, surrounded with all the paraphernalia of war. He would transfer them either to some public national building, or at least give the government some control over their erection. Mr Wyse seconded the motion, and recommended the example of France to our government, in the appointment of a commission or board for the care of our national monuments. Sir R. H. Inglis denied that our ecclesiastical edifices were national property, and argued that the reformation had not deprived the church of its vested right in them. He approved of Mr Wyse's suggestion as to the appointment of a committee. Sir Robert Peel having carefully watched the results of the free admission of the people to our public institutions, was confirmed in his conviction that the sight of works of art had a good moral effect. Westminster abbey was open for divine service on Sundays; and by exacting a fee on other days, we held out an encouragement to individuals to visit it, not for religious worship, but from motives of curiosity. He was quite satisfied that, taking the ordinary precautions for the safety of edifices and monuments, still further relaxations might be made in favour of the free admission of the people, with the probability of the most beneficial results. But Mr Hume's motion sought to effect the object by indirect means. He hoped, therefore, it would not be pressed to a division. After some further discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Two other subjects of but little public interest were then introduced. One of these was a motion for an address, by Sir A. Leith Hay, praying that her Majesty would confer an honorary distinction on the surviving officers of the peninsular army, which was withdrawn; and the other, a motion by Lord Ebrington for returns connected with the appointment of stipendiary magistrates in Ireland between the 2nd of March and the 15th of April, 1841, his object being to vindicate his father, Earl Fortescue, from the charges, made by Sir James Graham, of having made extra and unnecessary appointments on the very eve of resigning the lord-lieutenancy, when the whigs quitted office. On the latter subject considerable discussion of a party character took place, in which several leading men on both sides took part. The motion was agreed to.

The House of Lords sat but for a short time.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.—ELECTION OF DELEGATES.—On Tuesday (yesterday), a public meeting of the friends of religious freedom, in connexion with the various dissenting churches in Birmingham, was held in the Public office there, to consider the propriety of electing four delegates to the Anti-state-church Conference, on the 30th instant. The court room was crowded, and the proceedings throughout were of a most spirited and encouraging character. The chair was occupied by Councillor James Perry, who explained the object of the meeting; after which Mr J. H. Wilson stated the object of the proposed Conference, and the circumstances in which the meeting had been called. Mr Sturge moved the first resolution, which was to the effect, that the union between the church and the state is contrary to the principles of the New Testament, and injurious to the interests of civil and religious liberty. Mr T. H. Morgan seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously. Mr C. H. Roe, baptist minister, moved the second resolution, approving of the objects of the Conference, and proposing "that Mr Joseph Sturge (of the society of Friends), the Rev. T. H. Morgan (baptist minister), Councillor Barlow (Wesleyan methodist), and Mr J. H. Wilson (independent), be the delegates on that occasion." Mr H. Hutton, unitarian minister, seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously. Some routine business was then transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.—BRISTOL.—Notwithstanding the "generally (?) entertained opinions" of "G. Bristolensis" in this city, in disapproval of the Anti-state-church Conference, I have the pleasure to tell you that a committee has been formed for the purpose of obtaining signatures to appoint representatives to attend the approaching consultations. The Rev. J. J. Waite, Rev. W. Gregory, B. Hillyard, Esq., and Mr Robt Morris, have been already chosen, and in all probability there will be at least eight or ten delegates deputed from this city.—*Correspondent*.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.—The Duke of Marlborough, the borough patron of Woodstock, refuses again to nominate Mr Thesiger, the new solicitor-general. His grace is inexorable. Finding his family seat vacant, no persuasion could induce the duke to reseat the Solicitor-general. His eldest son, the Marquis of Blandford, just of age, reached Woodstock on

Monday, a day before Mr Thesiger, and immediately set to work to solicit the suffrages of the "independent electors," and in an address declares his intention of supporting government generally, and denouncing whigs, radicals, and destructives. Mr Thomas Baring, the unsuccessful opponent of Mr Pattison in the recent city of London contest, is the government candidate for Huntingdon.

LEAGUE TRIUMPH AT HUNTINGDON.—On Saturday night Dr Sleigh, the well-known protectionist champion, and Mr Acland, the anti-corn-law lecturer, had a discussion on the corn laws in this town, which is likely soon to be the scene of a contested election. Dennis Herbert, Esq., the mayor, was appointed umpire. After an animated discussion of four hours and a half, a resolution strongly condemning the protection principle was carried by a majority of two to one.

THE FACTORY QUESTION.—MEETING AT PRESTON.—A large meeting took place at the Temperance Society hall, in this town, on Monday. There was no particular feature to distinguish it from previous meetings on the same subject. Amongst the speakers were Messrs Bailey, Wilson, Lord, and Greenhall. Mr Oastler made a long speech, in the course of which he said that, if Sir Robert Peel resigned on this question, they could get Lord John Russell to carry the Ten Hours bill, and that when that was carried, they would ask for a repeal of the New Poor law. If he would not consent to that, they would turn him out, and attempt to squeeze it out of Sir Robert Peel.

THE WILL FORGERIES.—These trials were resumed at the Central Criminal court yesterday, before Mr Justice Williams and Mr Justice Maule. The court was much crowded. The indictment charged the prisoners with being concerned in forging a will, purporting to be the will of Anne Slack, for the amount of 3,500l. in the three per cent. consols. Barber was charged as the principal, and the others as the accessories. Mr Earle addressed the jury for the prosecution in a lengthened address, and the whole of the remainder of the sittings of the court was taken up with the examination of witnesses. The court was, therefore, adjourned until to-day, when it is probable this case will be concluded.

THE IRISH STATE PROSECUTIONS.—The commencement of Easter term at Dublin on Monday was attended with more of public excitement than has been manifested on a similar occasion for many years. Crowds gathered about the Four Courts, who, however, maintained the utmost order. The court of Queen's Bench was opened by about half-past eleven. The sitting was wholly taken up with business of a routine character, such as the admission of barristers and swearing in of juries. No motion was made on the subject of the state prosecutions, nor were any of the law officers of the crown present. Messrs Steele, Ray, and Gray were the only traversers who appeared in court throughout the day, but it was understood that the others were in attendance in case their presence should be required. The *Times*' correspondent gives the following additional information:—

Subsequent to the rising of the Court, it was ascertained that a side bar rule had been entered on behalf of the Crown, setting forth that judgment would be applied for on the verdict, unless cause to the contrary be shown within four days. A copy of this rule will be served on the traversers this evening, and if they take no step still further to stave off the evil day, the question will be argued on Friday next. But the traversers are fully determined to procrastinate the proceedings to the uttermost, and they mean this evening to serve notice on the Crown Solicitor of their intention to apply for a new trial without prejudice to their moving an arrest of judgment. The motion for a new trial, it is understood, will come on on Thursday next. The grounds upon which the traversers intend to rest their application are, I understand, twofold—viz., that improper evidence on the part of the Crown had been received by the court, and that partiality in favour of the prosecution had been shown by the Chief Justice in his charge to the jury. All other points upon which to ground a motion for a new trial, such as the imperfect state of the panel, &c., have been already decided against the traversers. I believe that the motion must be made on behalf of all the traversers, in which case only two counsel will be entitled to be heard, although in all probability an attempt will be made to have a distinct motion for a new trial on behalf of each of the traversers, so that two counsel for each might be heard in support of it."

FRANCE.—The excitement and indignation of our neighbours against the cabinet, in the matter of Tahiti, continues. All the different sections of the opposition have held meetings on the subject, and have formed a coalition, in the ranks of which are included M. Thiers, Berryer, O'Dillon Barrot, and Billaut. The day for their grand attack on the ministry has not yet been fixed.

SPAIN.—The *Courrier Français* announces that a most important capture has been made near the Spanish frontier. Ten individuals, who proved to be Carlist officers and privates, were arrested by some custom-house officers. Within the last fifteen days thirty-two arrests had been made, and amongst them four of the most ferocious and sanguinary Carlist chiefs.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pears	Flour.
English ..	3320	2390	3230			
Scotch....						
Irish			13000			
Foreign ..	680	8750				

Very little doing, no alteration in prices.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Evangelista." We regret that his communication is unsuited to the columns of a newspaper. We think it would well grace the pages of a magazine.
- "Censor." Had he given us his name and address, we would have published his letter.
- "R. Service." The suggestion he throws out is worthy of consideration.
- "A Hater of Tyranny" and "Scottice" are informed that we have no room for more than one letter on the subject.
- "A Lover of Freedom" would do better to address the *Baptist Magazine*.
- "B. C." received.

ERRATUM.—In last week's list of delegates to the Anti-state-church Conference, for "Mr George Carl" read "Mr George East."

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1844.

WE beg to announce to our readers that we are making arrangements to give a full report of the proceedings of the ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE—for which purpose, an extra number of the *Nonconformist* will be published, as early as possible after the termination of its sittings. We shall also publish our usual Supplementary Numbers, containing reports of the various Anniversary Meetings of the Religious and Philanthropic Societies. The First Extra Number will appear on Monday, April 29, with reports of the Baptist Meetings, &c.

SUMMARY.

THE Easter week of the present year has been almost as much distinguished for agitation against the Factories bill of Sir James Graham, as was that of 1843 for agitation against the Factories Education bill of the same honourable baronet. The evil star of the secretary for the Home Department would seem to reach its zenith about the end of Lent—then we find gatherings in all parts of the country against him; fierce denunciations of his dogged pertinacity, cruel reminiscences of his political apostasy, unceremonious hints that the country would gladly see the back of him. During the past week the factory districts have been astir, and the columns of the *Times* have been filled with reports of the various meetings of operatives which have been held in favour of the Ten Hours bill. Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, Holmfirth, and some other places of lesser note have, as our Spanish neighbours are wont to phrase it, pronounced in favour of Lord Ashley; and, at a meeting of delegates, held at Manchester, on Sunday (a novel and somewhat painful feature in English agitation, for which the *Times* offers its best apology), evidence was produced that the great majority of factory hands crave a legislative restriction of the hours of labour. The case, therefore, is growing serious. A House of Commons may be subservient to the dictation of a premier; not so, the working men. How will they bear the disappointment which is their inevitable lot, and how will the ministry, with Ireland on their hands, cope with this new and formidable element of dissatisfaction? Events will show. For our own part, we cannot regret the agitation, and our reasons we have given more at large in another column.

Ireland—yes! Ireland—is upon the hands of our paternal government. What is to be done with O'Connell? He came to England as a convicted conspirator, and English sympathy declared that he was a persecuted man. He has gone to Ireland with increased influence if that were possible, and Ireland folds him in her arms as a father and a martyr. What is to be done with him? The pouring of fresh troops into the sister island, indicates a determination on the part of the ministry to give the law full swing. We take it for granted, then, that he is to be imprisoned, and how is angry Ireland to be appeased? Will she be pacified with Lord Eliot's Registration and Franchise bill? Why, it is a trick, and it is known to be such. Will the landlord and tenant commission allay irritation with hope? No one expects to realise the smallest benefit from its labours. Ireland still remains the Premier's chief difficulty. In the matter of church preferment, he has recently excited the distrust of his Orange friends. His position forces upon him the necessity of ruling Ireland in the spirit of a partizan, which his own judgment, as well as that of the country, condemns as insanity.

Further to embarrass matters, we have a strike amongst the colliers—a strike which is far more general than was anticipated. The miners of Northum-

berland, Durham, Derby, Leicester, and Stafford, are out, and should they be able for any lengthened period to maintain their ground, they will cripple the operations of our several manufactures, and add to the elements of confusion in the factory districts. The Masters and Servants bill laid upon the table of the House of Commons before the Easter holidays, the stringent severity of which may be regarded as a fresh insult offered by capital to labour, is increasing the irritation of the working classes; so that ministers have no very pleasant or peaceful prospect before them. It matters not that funds are above par, and that the income of the country exceeds the expenditure. Where discontent is gnawing at the root of society, no appearances of prosperity can be trusted. Change of some kind must be at hand, the precise character of which none can venture to predict.

Parliament met on Monday night, but did little else than vote away the people's money. The Irish Franchise bill has been postponed at the request of Mr Wyse, and the day for its second reading has not yet been fixed.

The election of delegates to the Anti-state-church Conference is proceeding with considerable promise. It is impossible, at the present moment, to anticipate what will be the probable number of representatives convened. We shall not be surprised, however, if they reach three hundred. This, taking into account the extraordinary opposition which the project has met with from the great majority of those who may be regarded as the leading and influential nonconforming ministers, we shall look upon as auguring a splendid career for the movement. There may be less about it of pomp than some schemes of a like nature have put forth to dazzle the eyes of the world; but, if we mistake not, there will be more of sincerity and sound heart than any dissenting combination has hitherto displayed. We would remind our readers that the 23rd of this month is the last day upon which the appointment of delegates can be received by the Secretary, and we urge those of them who have not yet taken measures to be represented in the Conference, to do so without a moment's delay.

THE TEN HOURS BILL AGITATION.—ITS USES.

THE Easter week, which is usually vacant of all political interest, has been enlivened in the north of England by a Ten Hours Factory bill agitation. Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Bradford, and other places, have had their meetings of operatives—and unanimous has been the voice of each in favour of Lord Ashley's proposal. Mr Oastler is, on this occasion, the missionary to the workmen, and it would be injustice to him to deny either his ability or his zeal. Widely as we differ from that gentleman and his coadjutors on this, as on most other questions, and convinced, as we are, that the factory hands are seeking a delusive remedy for the ills they endure, we are far from deprecating this active discussion of the subject in large and admirably ordered assemblies of workpeople. Every agitation, which appeals to them, is sowing in their minds the seeds of some wholesome principles—is working out general results of the most valuable kind—is accustoming the operatives to think for themselves—is teaching them how to pursue important social and political ends by moral means alone—and is raising them to a position of self-reliance and respect, which feudalism will hereafter find it impossible to subvert. The economical errors which are scattered amongst them will have their day, produce their inconveniences, and die—the moral machinery, by means of which those errors are infused into the minds of working men, will remain unimpaired by time, and will one day be put in motion to weave a fabric of truth and justice too tough and durable for the most powerful aristocracy in the world to rend.

To us it appears to be a great step in the world's progress that leading journals, high Tories, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and all the ordinary agents of oppression, should be proclaiming in the ear of the poor man just views of his essential dignity. From such sources it is not usual to look for those maxims which assign to the producers of wealth a right to participate in its enjoyment. We can imagine how, in many a poor fellow's bosom, hope has throbbed and fluttered during the past week—what a relaxation there has been of stringent despondency, as he listened to accents of kindness and sympathy, and heard tell of his own importance in the state. Words like these, proceeding from such lips, will be potent to break the spell of the slave-spirit. The men who attended the meetings to which we have adverted must have retired, each one to his home, with higher thoughts than he had been previously conversant with, both of what he is as a child of industry, and of what he might be as an inheritor of justice. That he was not born to incessant and unmitigated toil—that he must not be identified with the machinery which he tends—that he possesses a mind which ought to be cultivated—a heart which is susceptible, if allowed to develop itself, of every virtuous emotion—an immortality which cannot be over-estimated—that God has given to him the nature of MAN, the

capabilities, powers, passions, and rights of man, of which dignity none can deprive him without defacing the image of the Eternal, and exposing themselves to sure and overwhelming retribution—these are doctrines so just, so true, so important, so practical too in their moral influence, that, so that they be but proclaimed, and proclaimed, as in the present instance, with a hearty sincerity, we can well consent that they should be accompanied with much that we deem to be economically and politically unsound and absurd.

It is unquestionable that the great curse of this country has been the avarice which reduced man to the position of a mere living machine, respecting which calculations might be conducted by political economy to conclusions as exact and as unfeeling as any which apply to the spinning jenny or the steam engine. What work can he do? at what cost? with what amount of wear and tear? These have been the only problems thought, of late years, to merit serious attention. The process of deterioration has long gone on unnoticed and unchecked, whereby myriads have become degraded to as hapless a slavery as foreign climes can show, and by which bloated wealth has insolently wrung from honest and hard-working destitution its last hold upon the enjoyments of time. It is folly to exclaim against the manufacturers, as if they alone were chargeable with this crime. It has been practised, almost without consideration, by all classes. The landlord's treatment of his peasantry, the tradesman's demands upon his journeymen and apprentices, and the delicate lady's tax upon the energies and time of her servants—all seem to have proceeded on the assumption that they who are doomed to do the drudgery of this world, are not to be regarded as creatures endowed with souls—that they are to be worked for the advantage of the classes above them, up to the extreme limits of their physical powers—that indulgence, even occasional, is not their lot—and that their minds are of no further use than as they may fit their possessors to serve the interests of their employers.

The truth is, that the disease of which the Ten Hours bill professes to be the remedy, is not topical, but constitutional. It pervades the whole frame of British society. It is the result of capital gathered into few hands, and having to deal with labour exposed to the serious disadvantage of unnatural competition. Lord Ashley's *nostrum* is nothing more than an attempt to ameliorate an ugly symptom, and were he to succeed, as he is not likely to do, he would but aggravate the deep-seated malady, by driving it out in still more unsightly blotches in some other part of the body politic. But the agitation now urged on by his followers, inconvenient as may be some of its immediate results, cannot but be useful. We hail it, accordingly, as one of the most hopeful signs of the times. We care not what may be the political motive of those who are the prominent actors in this novel drama. We only rejoice that they are teaching the working classes many lessons which no sophistry will hereafter be able to efface from their minds. Let the producers of wealth, by whatever instrumentality, clerical or lay, be imbued with a just notion of their own importance—let them be schooled, whether by a Hook, or an Oastler, or even a Ferrand, in the doctrine that

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
 The man's the gowd for a' that!"

let them be taught to feel that they have rights which none can denude them of but by the foulest oppression, and that they have capacities and susceptibilities which, properly cultivated, would exalt them to their due position in the social scale—and we can well afford to wait for time and experience to correct the crudities of the Ten Hours bill. In all this we see a suicidal blow aimed by feudality at its own exclusive privileges—and for the sake of the permanent good achieved, we are not unwilling to endure the temporary mischief which accompanies it.

We cannot bring these observations to a close without giving expression to our admiring sense of the wisdom of that wonder-working Providence which presides over all mortal affairs, and employs oftentimes the most unlikely instruments for the accomplishment of his beneficent designs. Who would have ventured to anticipate that the habitual toad-eaters of a proud and domineering aristocracy would ever have undertaken a mission to teach "the unwashed," as they were wont, in contempt, to term them, the worth of honest industry, and to indoctrinate the working classes with the truth that, spite of their blistered hands, their humble condition, their wants and their woes, they belong to the great family of mankind? Balaam's prophecy was not more involuntary nor more marvellous. These men are preaching a faith which, when thoroughly received and matured, will rend conventional dignity to atoms. With a blind zeal which knows nothing of the ultimate tendencies of its own work, they are raising up in the millions a spirit of self-appreciation—a sense of what is due to them as the producers of national wealth—an aspiration after a higher grade of civilisation and comfort. In the innermost heart of the truths they are enouncing lie wrapped up the seeds of

democracy. The immeasurable worth of men above property—the high dignity and destiny of human nature irrespectively of its present accidental environments—the consideration and honour due to the children of toil as constituting the basis of true national glory—these are strange and startling texts upon which for tory eloquence to descant before audiences made up of operatives and factory hands. And when once they are understood, as we trust they will be—when they are wrought by fervid declamation into the hearts of the millions, and are made part and parcel of their very being, then may conventionalism take a final adieu of its exclusive privileges, and aristocracy come down from its gorgeous throne. Teach men to feel as men, and they cease thenceforth to be slaves.

LORD ABINGER.

"*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," is a doctrine which, if carried out in general practice, would render history a complicated tissue of falsehood. Why should we not speak of the dead as they really were? Why are public men to be allowed to hug to their bosoms the belief that the memory of their evil deeds will not survive them, and that death will pass a sponge over their reputation and leave it without a stain? The world is interested in knowing, not what great men might have been, but what they were. Biography would cease to profit—the past would give no warning to the future—and age would utter to age nothing better than vapid eulogy, devoid of all moral influence, because universally distrusted—were the maxim above noted commonly obeyed. Happily for truth and for human progress, it is quoted but to be set at nought. We, at all events, do not feel it to be binding on our conscience.

Lord Abinger has been called to his account—called from midst the circle of his Norwich friends—hastily—unexpectedly—but in a good old age; for he was in his 76th year.

He was born at Jamaica, of which island his brother was for many years the chief justice. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and studied for his profession at the Inner Temple. A shrewd perception, and an imperious manner, conjoined with the advantage of a commanding appearance, won for him an earlier and more extensive success than his knowledge of law would have warranted him in claiming. He entered parliament as a whig, but his political principles, like his notions of morality, were evidently taken up or cast aside as convenience or ambition prompted. When Sir Charles Wetherell maintained his consistency and his bigotry, in his extraordinary speech upon the Catholic Relief bill, and was unceremoniously thrust out of office by the Duke of Wellington, Sir James Scarlett went over to the Tories, and, without the smallest hesitation, took the vacant post of attorney-general. On the introduction of the Reform bill to the House of Commons he took, as was to have been expected, most active part against the people. When that bill had passed, and the first general election under its provisions took place, he went to Norwich with Lord Stormont, and commenced a system of the basest, the most vulgar and brutalising corruption, from the effects of which that city has never yet recovered; and, having obtained his seat, spoke of it, in his address of thanks for his return, as his "city of refuge." It was by steps so discreditable that he raised himself to the bench and to a title; and then, in utter shamelessness, caused his escutcheon to be quartered with the Norwich arms. It would seem an appropriate termination of his course that death met him at Bury, just after he had finished his labours on the Norfolk circuit, at Norwich, his "city of refuge."

He is gone, bearing with him the regrets of few, and leaving behind him a fame, which the sooner it is consigned to oblivion the better. On the bench he was petulant and overbearing, pandered to the vices of the rich, and was merciless in his sentences upon the poor, especially if they were convicted of political offences. As a statesman he was distinguished only as a renegade and an apostate. His unscrupulous bribery at Norwich probably caused more crime than ever came before him as a judge for adjudication and punishment. His successor in office will, it is to be hoped, exhibit a perfect contrast to the picture he has left behind; and the shades in the character of the last Chief Baron of the Exchequer will serve as a foil to set off whatever virtues may be found in the present one.

METROPOLITAN.

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.—A meeting, under the auspices of this society, was held last night, in the Hare street chapel, Bethnal green.—Mr Edward Perry, of Bishopsgate street, presided. He stated the object of the meeting. A resolution, to the effect that war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity and the interests of mankind, was moved by Mr John Larrith, and seconded by Mr Thomas Aveling, of Kingsland. In proposing the resolution, Mr Larrith stated that he had been twelve years in the army, but had left it, as he considered that military servitude was totally incon-

sistent with the Christian religion. When the chairman was about to put the resolution, a person in the body of the chapel observed, that it was impossible to put down war till every man of 21 years of age had a voice in the election of members of parliament. It was then explained by the chairman, that the London Peace Society, which has now been in existence for nearly twenty-eight years, had never, in the slightest degree, identified itself with any of the political movements of the day; and however much the members of the society might individually entertain the political opinions embraced in the People's Charter, it would be extremely injudicious to bring them forward on the present occasion. The resolution was put and carried by acclamation. Mr John Jefferson, of Stoke Newington, secretary of the society, spoke at considerable length, entering into arguments, deduced from scripture, in support of the principles for which they contended, concluding with moving a resolution, that the efforts of the Peace Society to enlighten the public mind on Christian principle, and to form a decided public opinion in accordance therewith, were deserving support. This was seconded by Mr W. Tyler, of Spitalfields, and unanimously agreed to. A declaration, in accordance with these resolutions, was afterwards read to the meeting, and numerously signed.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS AND FACTORIES BILLS.—These measures have been the subject of discussion among the working men of London. On Monday evening, public meetings were held at St Pancras vestry-room, Gordon street, and at Dockhead chapel, Bermondsey, when resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the Masters and Servants bill, and approving of Lord Ashley's Ten Hours bill. The following clause of the former measure was especially the object of condemnation:—"That any servant who should absent himself from his employers before he had done his work, or until any contract had been performed, was liable, at the discretion of any one magistrate, residing within one hundred miles of the spot, to two months' hard labour on the treadmill, or imprisonment in Newgate."

LAMBETH PARISH.—We are glad to find that the liberal party in this parish have succeeded in electing parochial officers for the ensuing year. We trust they will take especial care that the names of all persons duly qualified are put upon the register of electors, as we are acquainted with several instances of gross neglect in this particular.

ST STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK, AND ALDERMAN GIBBS.—On Thursday, the adjourned vestry meeting for this parish was held, to elect churchwardens and other officers for the year.—Dr Croly, the rector, in the chair. The chairman made a slashing attack on Alderman Gibbs for not producing his accounts:—"I can comprehend," he said, "when some man of talents and character in public life, some great statesman, the authority of his age, adopts far-seeing views, which the men of his day cannot follow, and leaves indignantly the vindication of his wisdom to time; but when the question is of money, it is of a totally different kind; there no man can wait for time; it is a question of fact—a question made to be settled at the moment, and to be answered by nothing but the account on the spot." Mr Rock and other gentlemen followed in the same strain. Eventually that gentleman (Mr Rock) and Mr Thomas Flight were chosen churchwardens, and Mr James Crosbie, vestry clerk. These proceedings are designated as illegal by Alderman Gibbs, who holds himself to be perpetual churchwarden. There will, in consequence, be more litigation. Thanks were voted to the rector by acclamation, and, after a brief acknowledgment from him, the vestry adjourned.

THE WILL FORGERIES.

The great conspiracy to forge wills and fraudulently transfer stock has at length come before a regular tribunal—the Central Criminal Court. On Wednesday, William Henry Barber, Joshua Fletcher, William Sanders, Lydia Sanders, and Georgiana Dorey, were arraigned under several indictments, accusing them of participation in frauds relating to the wills of Eliza Burchard, Anne Slack, John Stewart, and others. All the prisoners pleaded "Not guilty." Thomas Griffin was not arraigned, as he had been admitted to give evidence for the prosecution; which was instituted in the name of the Crown. The counsel for the Crown were, the Attorney-general, Mr Clarkson, Mr Bodkin, and Sir John Bayley; for Barber, Mr Wilkins and Mr Parry; for Fletcher, Mr Graves and Mr Ballantine; for the Sanderses, Mr Stone and Mr Phinn; for Mrs Dorey, Mr E. James; and Mr Doane watched the proceedings for Griffin.

On Thursday, the Court proceeded with the case of John Stewart's will, in which Barber, Fletcher, and Georgiana Dorey were concerned. The forgery of the bond of administration was charged upon Susannah Richards, Mrs Dorey's mother, who died in 1841; the prisoners were charged, under various counts, with conspiring to utter it. The facts of this case were very fully described at the time when it was before the Police court, and may be briefly recapitulated, as stated by the Attorney-general. It is necessary to premise, that by a law which was passed thirty or forty years ago, it was provided that if stock had remained without any claimant for ten years, it should, at the expiration of that time, be transferred to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt; but care was taken that the claim of any one who was entitled to it should not be prejudiced by that circumstance. Mr Barber was an attorney, practising in Bridge street, Blackfriars, and living in Nelson square; Mr Fletcher was a surgeon. In 1827, John Stewart, gardener to Mr

Strode, at Great Marlow, possessed £51 a year in long annuities, and he died in March of that year. He was born in Scotland, and had but one relation, a brother; who had gone to America, and had not been heard of for many years. The stock and dividend were unclaimed down to 1836, when the stock was transferred to the Commissioners of the National Debt. Stewart's death having thus become known, Mr Fletcher, calling himself "Jones," went down to Marlow, stopped for some hours at the Greyhound inn, kept by Henry Hyatt, and made inquiries about Stewart; Mr Hyatt introduced him to some old persons in the village who knew the gardener. Soon after, Mr Barber went down, renewing the inquiries, and giving his address as "Clarence Peckham, Esq., 52, Nelson square." In 1840, a lodging was hired in Camberwell terrace, for "Miss Elizabeth Stewart," who was no other than Mrs Richards, a woman far advanced in life; Georgiana Richards, then unmarried, passing as her niece. Mr Fletcher often visited them; and Barber acted as the old lady's attorney. Letters of administration were taken out for her as John Stewart's sister, newly arrived from America; and Griffin made an affidavit at Doctors' Commons, stating that he knew both Elizabeth Stewart and her brother, and that John Stewart had told him a little before his death, that he meant to sell his stock, and to join his sister in America. The stock was ultimately retransferred to "Elizabeth Stewart." There was some remarkable collateral evidence. The clerk at the Bank made an over-payment of about £3, and on going after Miss Stewart, to recover the money, it was found that the notes in which it had been paid had been at once changed for gold. Barber then explained, that his clients were people from the country, and that they were foolishly afraid of a war with France. Barber tried to obtain John Stewart's stock-receipts from Mr Strode and his solicitors, Messrs Pickering and Co.; they denied the claim of Miss Stewart to be the gardener's sister, and asked for further information and personal interviews, which Barber did not grant. Fletcher wrote to Mr Duncan Macpherson, session-clerk of Callendar, for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of marriage between Robert and Janet Stewart, John's parents. Mr Macpherson replied that he had found the entry, but he could not comply with the suggestion in giving anything that might be construed to be a false extract from the register: that reply was found in Barber's possession. The Attorney-general having made his statement, the Court proceeded with taking the evidence. Among the witnesses were several official and professional persons, to prove the documents, formal matters, and handwriting; Mr Hyatt, the innkeeper, William Winsor, a baker, William Holmes, a labouring man, James McLean, persons of whom inquiries had been made at Marlow; Sarah Hawkes, at whose house, in Little Guildford street, Georgiana Dorey requested that letters addressed to "Mr Jones" might be received; Sophia Dixon, a charwoman, who knew Mrs Richards, and received from her, as a present, a gown that "Miss Stewart" had been seen to wear; Mr Wybrow, a music seller in Rathbone place, with whom Mrs Richards lodged before moving to Camberwell; Emma Heartwell, a servant at the Camberwell lodging; and Mr Duncan Macpherson, the session-clerk at Callendar. At a quarter past five o'clock, the case was adjourned.

The examination of witnesses was continued on Friday. Among them were John Hadling and John Withersperne, who knew Stewart while he worked as a gardener for a Mr Paterson, in the county of Edinburgh, and for Mr Rennie, at Phantassie. Thomas Griffin, who is a tailor, related how, some years ago, he lodged in the same house with Mrs Richards, in Oxford street. In 1840, Georgiana Richards asked him to sign some papers; and Mrs Richards then told him that Mr Fletcher advanced her money to obtain some property left by her brother, who had lived as gardener with a gentleman in Berkshire. He signed the false affidavit mentioned above. He then had a sovereign for his trouble, and afterwards £10. Extracts were read from a statement voluntarily made by Mrs Dorey. Her story included many of the things related already. Its general tendency, as respects herself, was, that she was gradually led into Fletcher's schemes, by payments of money and promises of future advantage, without a very clear comprehension of what she was doing. She mentioned a Mr Stokes, said to hold a situation in the Bank, as implicated in Fletcher's proceedings. William Christmas, a clerk in the Bank, deposed, that he had facilities of knowing particulars respecting unclaimed dividends, and he had told Fletcher of John Stewart's case: he received £50 or £100 from Fletcher after the stock was drawn out. The case for the prosecution having closed, the trial was again adjourned till the following day.

On Saturday Mr Wilkins was heard for the defence, as counsel for Barber, and Mr Greaves for Fletcher, and Mr James for Mrs Dorey; and after the examination of witnesses, several of whom spoke to character, the Attorney-general replied. Mr Wilkins objected to this course, unless it were followed with the summing up of the judge; but when the Attorney-general closed his observations, Mr Baron Gurney said, this was much too important a case for him to commence the summing up at that late hour of the day, and, therefore, he must retain the jury until Monday morning, when they would give their attendance as usual. The jury were then conducted by Mr Hemp, summoning officer of the sheriff, and Mr Harker, principal usher of the court, to their quarters at the London Coffee-house.

On Monday morning, Baron Gurney proceeded to sum up. He noticed the cases separately, commenting on the evidence as he proceeded. All that Griffin had said against Mrs Dorey, she had herself con-

armed. If any doubt occurred to his (the learned judge's) mind in her favour, he would at once gladly suggest it; but he was sorry to say that was not the case. The testimony against Fletcher was very strong, and nothing was given to explain any part of the transaction as far as he was concerned. If Elizabeth Stewart was a genuine person, and he believed her so to be, he (Mr Baron Gurney) could not conceive that he would have had any difficulty in proving it. As to Barber, the only thing imputed to him was his visit to Great Malow prior to the execution of the bond, and the jury would have to say whether he did or did not go down there in May or June; and if he did, whether the part which he afterwards took, in assisting to make up the statement of facts that formed the final affidavit, and which succeeded in obtaining the letters of administration, whether that and his subsequent conduct, together with the statement made to them at Great Malow, was such as to convince them that he was, from first to last, a guilty party in the transaction. They must then also take into consideration the excellent character he had received from highly respectable witnesses. The belief that he was employed only in a professional capacity, was strengthened by the fact that he had not received more than ordinary remuneration. The jury, after an absence of about a quarter of an hour, returned into court with a verdict of ACQUITTAL as to Barber, and GUILTY against the other two prisoners. Mr Barber was quite overcome upon receiving the congratulations of his friends, and burst into tears. The prisoner Fletcher received the announcement of the jury with apparent unconcern; but Mrs Dorey was removed from the dock in a most distressing state.

The remaining cases were postponed until the following day (yesterday).

The lady thieves, Ann Elizabeth Earnshaw, 34, married, and Emma Wells, 28, single woman, were tried at the Central Criminal Court, London, on Thursday, and each sentenced to seven years' transportation. They appear to have carried on a regular system of shoplifting, as a number of trinkets and other small goods were found in their house.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE DOVER RAILWAY TERMINUS.—On Thursday morning, about seven o'clock, a most shocking accident occurred at the terminus of the new line of railway belonging to the Dover and Croydon companies, an immense iron roof in process of construction over the platforms of the luggage trains at that station having fallen in and buried in the ruins the whole of the labourers at work underneath. One poor fellow (William May) was killed and nine others so dreadfully wounded as to require removal to Guy's and St Thomas's Hospitals. Several others, also, were taken home. The cause of the fatal calamity was the columns supporting the roof not being sufficiently braced, and the superincumbent weight, therefore, causing them to give way. On Friday an inquest was held upon the body of May. Among the witnesses were some engineers, who disputed the opinion entertained by the foreman, Mr Edwards, that the insufficient bracing was the cause of the accident; but they gave no very clear idea of the real cause: one imputed it to the fact that the skylights had not been fixed, which made the roof swerve; they were fixed in the part that remained standing. After some consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," with a recommendation "that great care should be taken in future, in the construction of such roofs, to have the ridges of the roofs with the skylights, properly braced and supported whilst undergoing the process of completion."

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—On Thursday morning, Dickenson (the husband of the unfortunate woman who a short time since destroyed her two children) committed suicide at the Lord Rodney public-house, Deptford. A police-constable found him suspended by a rope to the bed-rail, with his feet nearly touching the ground. A razor was found under the pillow, and by the side of the bed was a packet, containing a red powder, and also a potion, which had been mixed in a glass standing by the side of the bed, of which, it appears, he had taken a considerable quantity. In his pockets were found several letters, some of which had evidently been written after he had gone up stairs to rest. All go to prove that his mind was shaken, in consequence of the dreadful deed perpetrated by his wife, who is at present confined in Bethlehem hospital.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETING.—A crowded free trade tea party came off at Bristol, on Wednesday last, at the Public rooms, Broadmead. The meeting was presided over by Earl Ducie. The deputation consisted of R. Cobden, Esq., M.P.; W. J. Fox, Esq.; and R. R. Moore, Esq. On the platform were the principal gentlemen of the city friendly to the cause of free trade. The noble chairman, who was received with loud cheering, praised the League for having excited the people to think, and encouraged the company, particularly the ladies, to become the patrons and promoters of free trade. He concluded by introducing W. J. Fox, Esq., who made an admirable speech, which was vociferously cheered. R. Cobden, Esq., made one of his telling speeches, and concluded thus:—

We have lately been taking part in some election contests, which, from not having turned out favourable, our friends may deem discouraging. I wish to disabuse your minds of an impression which may be the natural result of defeat in elections, as you have seen them conducted. When we hear of an approaching election, in a borough where there is no chance of winning, we transfer our lecturers and our tracts just at the moment when people are most anxious to learn—when public interest is concentrated on the question. We do not spend

money in bribing, or coaching, or treating, as you may have seen done; but we go to prevent these things being done by others. And wherever we are invited—wherever there are fifty or one hundred sincere friends of the cause—thither will we go, and, although for the time the result may be disastrous, we feel assured we have laid the foundation of future triumph.

R. R. Moore, Esq., followed, and, in the course of his speech, referred to the late election at Hastings:—

Before I went there it was settled between the Carlton and Reform clubs that Mr Planta should not resign before Mr Briscoe came on. Thus it was not a mere party question, for the men of both parties laid their heads together in order to secure the borough for one and one of each side. While I was there, too, I was told that if I were to attempt to get up a meeting I should fail, for the general apathy was such, that nobody would come to hear me. However, I made the experiment, and in the course of my canvass, I addressed twelve meetings on the subject of the repeal of the corn laws; and I must say, that I never had more attentive audiences to listen to me [hear, hear]. The death of Lord Abinger gives reason to expect an election in a neighbouring county, at Exeter. The League will make the best use of their time there, too [loud cheers]. The lecturers of the League will hold meetings in that city, and throughout the whole county of Devon. They will go to those who will not come to hear them, and take advantage of every circumstance that arises, to propagate their principles. We are bound to do it; we should not deserve a penny of subscriptions if we did not.

The subscriptions were then commenced, and, before the close of the meeting, £630 was subscribed.

FREE TRADE BANQUET AT LIVERPOOL.—A meeting of the friends of free trade was held, on Friday last, at the Amphitheatre in Liverpool, at which Mr Thorneley, M.P., presided. Mr Fox Maule, Colonel Thompson, Mr Ewart, Mr Cobden, Mr Bright, and a large number of the friends of the cause in the neighbourhood were present. After various toasts and addresses from Mr Thorneley and Mr Ewart, the chairman proposed "The Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., and those landowners who recognised the principle that the interests of agriculture were best promoted by unrestricted trade" [applause]. Mr F. Maule, in returning thanks, said he cordially responded to the sentiment the toast contained. The interests of those who were connected with land were best promoted by disseminating amongst the agricultural population correct and proper views of free trade [cheers]. The reason why those principles were more in advance in the north than in the south was, that farmers in the north were more independent on account of the leases they enjoyed, and because also they had a system of corn or grain rents. But he trusted that the views of free trade, progressing as they had done, would still make further progress in his native land. The right hon. gentleman then descanted at some length on the impolicy of not adopting those principles, and resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic cheers. Mr Cobden, M.P., and Mr Bright, M.P., followed in speeches of considerable length, to much the same effect, and the company then separated.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—A great public meeting was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday week—the mayor, Sir John Fife, in the chair—to take into consideration "the present unhappy condition of Ireland, and to petition for a thorough redress of its grievances." The meeting was most enthusiastic and unanimous. Among the speakers were Mr M'Alister, dissenting minister, Mr W. Harle, and Mr Charles Larkin. The latter gentleman made an especially eloquent speech. The state trials, and the whole proceedings of government in relation to Ireland, were most unequivocally condemned.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS BILL.—A meeting of the operatives of Bristol was held on Brandon hill on Monday week, to get up a petition to parliament against this bill introduced by William Miles, Esq., M.P. The entire bill is complained of as being injurious to the industrious classes of the community; but the most obnoxious part of it is the 4th clause, by which it is enacted, that if any servant, workman, or labourer, who may contract to do any service, and neglect so to do, or absent himself from his employment before the expiration of his contract, or shall be guilty of any misdemeanour while in such employment, it shall be lawful for any magistrate to imprison the offender, with or without hard labour, for a space not exceeding two calendar months. Resolutions, expressive of the opinions of the meeting on the subject, were carried unanimously. On Tuesday last, a large meeting on the same subject was held at Sunderland, consisting chiefly of seamen and pilots.

POPULAR EDUCATION.—A new day school has been erected in Bedford street, Toxteth park, the funds for which have been subscribed by the congregation of Great George street chapel. It will be opened on Monday next, and there is accommodation for about three hundred pupils. A great number of applications have already been made for admission; thus affording a proof that such an institution was much wanted. On Tuesday evening last a tea party was held, at which the Rev. Dr Raffles presided, and some excellent addresses were delivered on the occasion.—*Liverpool Mercury*. We learn with pleasure that the work of popular education is steadily progressing in this town and neighbourhood. A school for daily instruction has been commenced in connexion with the Hill street chapel. On Monday afternoon a tea meeting was held at the Wesleyan chapel, Bishop street, in this town, when about 100 friends assembled. The special object of the social party was the promotion of the establishment of day schools in connexion with their denomination in this town. It was stated that upwards of £400 had been already subscribed, and

before the meeting broke up, by some engaging to collect certain sums, and others giving subscriptions, the amount reached about £450. It is expected that £600 will be shortly realised.—*Leicester Mercury*.

THE TEN HOURS BILL AGITATION.

Mr Oastler continues his agitating progress through Yorkshire. On Tuesday week himself and Mr Ferrand proceeded from Leeds to Bradford, where they met thousands of factory children arm-in-arm. The children were addressed by Mr Oastler, who concluded as follows:—"I do want you to have more time to learn who and what and where you are, to learn your duty to your parents and employers, and to become acquainted with the way to heaven, that you may feel the joys of becoming the lambs of Christ's fold [many tears amongst the children, and loud cheers from the adults]." The meeting, which was an open air one, numbered, according to the *Times*, from 18,000 to 20,000. Mr Pollard, a West Riding magistrate, presided, and Messrs Oastler and Ferrand were again the principal speakers. A petition, praying that the ten hours' bill may speedily become the law of the land, was agreed upon, and ordered to be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and to be transmitted to Lord John Russell for presentation.—On Wednesday, Mr Oastler had a meeting in Huddersfield. The Rev. J. Bateman, vicar of Huddersfield, was in the chair, and in alluding to what might be the consequences of carrying their point, to which he himself was favourable, said—

"I will ask you one question, and be assured your answer, if echoed by others, will have an important bearing upon the issue. Are you prepared—are you willing to meet a small reduction in your wages, as the first effect of the passing of a ten hours bill? You say you wish it to be passed—you have long laboured for it. Will you make a sacrifice for it? This is a test of your sincerity [cheers, and cries of 'Our wages are low enough already; it won't come to that']. The other questions I leave, but I am curious and anxious to have an answer to this. I do not say, for I do not know, that wages will necessarily fall; but, if they do, will you consider your two hours a day a good equivalent? You must be prepared for the alternative, and look at the matter fairly."

Mr Hobson, of *Northern Star* notoriety, who, it appears, is secretary of the short time committee, read letters which he had received from Lord John Russell and Lord Howick, and in which they declined coming to Leeds to discuss the question. The following is the former noble lord's:—

"Chesham place, April 9.

"SIR—Having been out of town, I did not receive your letter till this morning. I could not, however, have attended the meeting at Leeds, being detained in the neighbourhood of London by my private affairs.

"I may likewise add that I should prefer visiting the mills at Leeds and Manchester quietly to the excitement of a public meeting.

"The more facts you can bring in support of Lord Ashley's motion, the more powerful will be the impression produced on impartial men.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your faithful servant,

"To Mr J. Hobson, Leeds. J. RUSSELL."

Mr Oastler, though he spoke long, said nothing new. The *Times* devotes nearly two columns to his speech, from which we extract the following:—"He had, he said, deeply considered the question, and if he erred in his views, it was because God had not yet given him the power to comprehend it." The usual string of resolutions were then adopted, and a petition founded on it ordered to be prepared for presentation by Lord Ashley.—Halifax was the scene of another meeting on Thursday. It was held in the Odd Fellows' hall, and 3,000 are computed to have been present. Mr J. Fielden was one to address the meeting. He touched upon the question of reduced wages, asking—"Are you willing to run the risk of wages being reduced, if a ten hours bill be passed?" Several cried, "We are, we are!" The assertion of the borough member, Mr Charles Wood, that few of the working men really wish for shortening the hours of labour, was angrily discussed by most of the speakers, and pronounced to be "a lie." Mr Oastler said—

Whether Mr Wood himself was the author of the palpable falsehood, or whether the mill-owners had employed persons to write letters to him in order to deceive him, it was certain that by some one or another there was a deep and unconstitutional plot laid to deceive the House of Commons on this most vital question. . . . He must either let the House of Commons know how he was deceived, or he should be made to stand in that house and declare that he was the author of the lie.

Mr Oastler held out a threat to the government—

Whatever the whigs might do with it, the conservatives must either pass the ten-hours bill, or they must be very soon driven out of office [renewed cheers]. He was bold to assert, and he said so in the town of Halifax, where there were thousands who would bear witness to the truth of the assertion, that it was this factory question that had given the conservatives of the West Riding the power to return two members; and he was sure no one would contradict him when he added that, if those two members had not been returned for the West Riding, Sir R. Peel's government would not have existed at the present moment [cheers]. Therefore he repeated that, on this question, the government was upon its good behaviour.

The *Times* of yesterday contains reports of further meetings in support of the Ten Hours bill, in Keighley, Bingley, and Holmfirth. The meeting at the former place took place on Friday evening, in the market place, which was densely crowded; Mr David Weatherhead took the chair, and the movers and seconders of the resolutions were all operatives. Messrs Ferrand and Oastler afterwards addressed the meeting in their usual style of eloquence; Mr Ferrand being especially bitter in denouncing the ministry. Mr Oastler advised Sir R. Peel to give up Sir J. Graham, "the proud but impotent upholder

of factory tyranny." He described his meeting at Bingley in the morning:—

It so happened that last night he had been invited, at half-past twelve o'clock, to go and see the people of Bingley—a small village in the neighbourhood. He thought he should have had to speak to 200 or 300 persons; but when he got there there was a congregated mass of 3,000 or more—men, women, and children. He asked them whether they wanted the Ten Hours bill. They told him they did [cheers]. There was no noise, no excitement, all was as still as death; and when he saw so many people in a small village so unanimously determined in favour of this measure, collected together within a few hours' notice, he felt assured that there was no power in England that could overcome such a question [cheers].

On Saturday evening a numerous meeting was held in the Town hall, Holmfirth, when from 800 to 1,000 persons were present. The morning had been ushered in by the ringing of bells, and a band of music had met Mr Oastler at a considerable distance on the road to Huddersfield, accompanied by many hundreds of persons, to welcome him into the town. The chair was taken by Mr Woodland, a clergyman, and several manufacturers were present. The only novelty, with respect to the meeting, was the introduction of an amendment opposed to the Ten Hours bill, which met with the support of only about a dozen persons.

DELEGATE MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—On Sunday a numerous meeting of operative delegates, from all parts of Lancashire, assembled at the Red Lion inn, Manchester, for the purpose of considering certain statements made in the House of Commons during the recent debate on the Factory bill; also "to answer the following questions with as much accuracy as possible:—

"1. What is the number of hours worked by the mills in each district?

"2. To what extent have the wheels been enlarged within the last ten years?

"3. Is the number of female workers in the factories on the increase?

"4. What is the proportion of females and children as compared with adults?

"5. What number of stretchers per day do the mules run on the different counts of yarn? and what is the distance between the carriages when both are out? also, the length of the stretch?"

The chairman stated that Sunday was the only day of the week upon which they could obtain a united expression of opinion by means of delegates, which was the reason they met on that day. We subjoin a few of the answers furnished to the above queries:—

MANCHESTER.—The time of working the mills is generally twelve hours a day, but there are many cases of parties working thirteen and thirteen and a half hours. The wheels in this district have, within the last ten years, been increased on the average treble. Female labour is very much on the increase; in one mill, which may be taken as an average of the whole, there are 642 pair of looms, and of this number there are upwards of four hundred women.

BOLTON.—The mills are generally working twelve hours, with the exception of those masters who start their mills about ten minutes before the proper time in the morning, and keep them about the same time at night. The enlargement of the wheels may be fairly said to be one-half. The number of women is on the increase, and is now at least six to two.

STOCKPORT.—The time of working 12 hours. The enlargement of the wheels, within ten years, has been about 110 per cent. Women are on the increase; and, in some mills, where there are 2,000 looms, there is not a single man at work. The proportion of women and children is at least four-fifths of the whole employed. The proportion of ground gone over by the piecer is about one-third more than the spinner.

BLACKBURN is also in favour of 10 hours, and has a good short-time committee. The increase of wheels is at least double. The number of women is much on the increase. The proportion of women and children employed, as compared with adults, will be upwards of four-fifths.

CHORLEY.—Time generally 12 hours; women on the increase, the numbers being about 6 to 1.

With respect to the feeling of the operatives on the 10 hour question, it was reported from Manchester—"There never was a better feeling among the working classes of Manchester in favour of ten hours; and they are quite prepared to let the question of wages, about which so much has been said, find its own level." From Bolton—"As far as the opinions can be ascertained, the spinners of Bolton are universally for ten hours a day." From Stockport—"As regards the feelings of the operatives, in reference to the ten hours bill, there is no difference of opinion; they are determined to have a ten hours bill." From Hyde—"The feeling is universal in favour of the ten hours bill, and they are willing to sign petitions; but many are afraid to be seen doing so, lest they should be discharged." From Bury—"The people are determined to do all they can for the ten hours bill, and one of our largest manufacturers is in favour of it, as well as some others."

Blackburn "is also in favour of ten hours." From Chorley we are told—"The universal cry is, 'Let us have the ten hours bill, regardless of what may follow on the point of wages.'" Chowbent, Bedford, and Leigh, "Are universally in favour of the ten hours bill, and are resolved to leave no means untried to obtain it." "Several accounts," it is added, "were reported from every district in Lancashire, as well as from Glasgow, and other parts of Scotland."

A series of resolutions were adopted by the conference. One of these declared that the operatives determined never to relax in their exertions until the Ten Hours bill was carried. Another expressed approval of Lord Ashley's late proceedings with reference to the withdrawal of the government bill, and expressed entire confidence in his leadership. Among the resolutions was the following:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting of delegates, being all practical operative spinners, and other factory workers, the piecers, or children, who follow the

mules, do, on the average, travel over a distance of never less than one-third more than the spinner, whilst in a majority of instances, we are prepared to prove from our own experience, that they travel more than twice the distance traversed by the spinner; and that the delegates now assembled publicly challenge the opponents of the Ten Hours bill to an investigation of the accuracy of this statement."

Another resolution states, "that the master manufacturers are adopting the most foul means to ascertain the opinions of operatives in every town in Lancashire." Votes of thanks to parliamentary and other supporters of the ten hours principle were also passed.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.—The movement in favour of the voluntary reduction of the hours of labour appears to be rapidly making progress. On Wednesday a most crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Music hall, Liverpool, over which the mayor, Thomas Sands, Esq., presided "who," says the *Liverpool Mercury*, "must have been highly gratified on finding himself surrounded in a most remarkable degree by men of the highest respectability, of all sects and parties, mingling in perfect harmony for the promotion of a great public good. Would that such scenes were more frequent! The interest attaching to the meeting was so great that money—half-crowns, and even that enormous price, 'any sum'—was offered for admission; and although fifteen hundred persons thronged the rooms, we have no doubt quite as many went away disappointed, not being able to gain admission."—A meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held in St Andrew's hall, Norwich, on Thursday, to consider the best means of shortening the duration of the hours of business in this city generally. The Bishop of Norwich entered at length upon the general subject of work and attendance to business being continued daily to late hours, and the difficulty of remedying the evil in any department of industry; and he strongly urged the propriety of paying workpeople their wages on Friday instead of Saturday, a suggestion which drew forth loud applause. Among the speakers were the following ministers:—Messrs C. Chapman, T. Clowes, W. Brock, A. Reed, who laid great stress on the importance of the public, and especially ladies, in making their purchases to give their sanction and support to parties adopting the earlier hours. The linen and woolen drapers, hosiers, lacemen, &c., of Coventry, have unanimously consented to the closing of their places of business, during the summer months, every evening (Saturdays excepted) at eight o'clock.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF IRON.—On Thursday a numerous meeting of the ironmasters took place at the Town hall, Birmingham, when an advance of 20s. a ton took place, making bar iron £6 to £7; large sheet, £8; and hoop iron, £7 a ton. Foreign and domestic demand, occasioned by newly projected railways and manufacturing speculations, were said to have caused such a demand for iron as justified this rise of price.

VISIT OF "THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE" TO KIRKSTALL ABBEY.—On Monday, the 8th inst, according to intimation, upwards of 250 students of "the People's College," Sheffield, amongst whom were several females, accompanied by their talented and indefatigable premier, Mr R. S. Bayley, F.A.S., visited the picturesque ruins of Kirkstall abbey. After enjoying themselves for some time, Mr Bayley delivered an interesting lecture on the object of the visit, and on antiquities in general. The party returned home per railway in the evening.

STATE OF TRADE.—Trade is generally dull in the manufacturing districts, such as Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Leicester, Rochdale, and Bradford; but at Manchester, and its neighbourhood, a decided improvement had taken place, buyers being more numerous and prices higher.

GENERAL NAPIER AND THE ROYAL COURT OF GUERNSEY.—We have recently alluded to the very injudicious conduct of General Napier, in attempting to supersede the civil authority of the island of Guernsey, of which he is lieutenant-governor, by threatening to break open the public gaol with a file of soldiers. We regret to state, that the General has again committed himself by grossly insulting one of the magistrates, and sending him a message which can hardly receive any other construction than that of a challenge. The result of this unfortunate business is, that Sir William Collings has forwarded a complaint to Sir James Graham; and we may confidently anticipate that General Napier will be forthwith deprived of the governorship of the island of Guernsey and its dependencies. The *Guernsey Star* publishes two letters, one from Sir H. Hardinge to Sir James Graham, and the other from Sir James to Major-general Napier, giving their opinion on the contest between the Major-general and the civil authorities of Guernsey. Sir Henry says, "I concur in the view taken by Major-general Napier in this matter;" and Sir James says, "I entirely concur in the views taken by the Secretary at War."

REPORTED CONVERSION OF THE BRIDGEWATER CANAL INTO A RAILWAY.—A report has reached us that Lord Francis Egerton has an intention to drain the Bridgewater canal, and, as it is well known that that great work was constructed throughout on the level, without any lock, or inequality of bed, to convert it into a railway from Manchester to Runcorn, for the conveyance of goods and passengers, and, of course, by steamers from Runcorn, the communication will be completed with Liverpool.—*Manchester Guardian*.

EFFECTS OF RAILWAYS.—The *Manchester Guardian* says that a project is on foot for conveying salt from the neighbourhood of Northwick to the continent, across the country to Hull, and thence per vessel, instead of direct from Liverpool. The salt will be

sent by water-carriage to Manchester, loaded in a peculiarly formed waggon, and conveyed to Hull by the Manchester and Leeds, Leeds and Selby, and Selby and Hull lines of railway. One great advantage of this change in the mode of transit is expected to be, that the foreign vessels, now coming so often in ballast to Liverpool, will, as opportunity serves, bring cargoes of grain, &c., from the Baltic and other parts of the continent to Hull, and thus a sort of interchange of two necessary commodities may be established. Salt is not the only article of commerce destined in this way to change its usual port of export. Welsh slates will, in all probability, find a similar means of transit across the country, to be shipped at Hull for the continent.

THE COLLIERIES' STRIKE.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Sunderland, on Saturday, says:—"The consequences of the pitmen's strike, in this and the adjoining counties, are already beginning to be severely felt at this and the neighbouring parts of Hartlepool and Stockton. I may add, that the same result is experienced at the Tyne, of which, however, you will, no doubt, be informed by your active and intelligent correspondent at Newcastle. The collieries of the district being entirely laid off, the supply of coals is limited, and their proprietors are naturally anxious to obtain an increased price for the stock in hand." The *Gateshead Observer* has the following:—

In some few instances violence has been resorted to, to enforce a supply of food on credit; and at Kelloe, and other collieries in this county, where "blacklegs" had accepted vacant berths, they have been attacked and beaten by the unionists, and driven from their labour. Such tyranny will defeat its own purposes. The unionists have a legal right to withhold their labour; the non-unionists have as perfect a right to adopt a contrary course; and we warn the former of the illegality, the injustice, and the danger of their proceedings. Their object is legal, and must be sought by legal means. Coals have risen in price on the Tyne (at several of the collieries from 1s. to 2s. per ton), in consequence of the "strike," and the small quantities on hand. Should the strike continue, a further advance, no doubt, will take place. There are many vessels in the river, but, of course, few freights are to be obtained.

In Nottinghamshire but little progress has been made towards the resumption of labour in the coal mines. During the past week the colliers in Derbyshire have, to a considerable extent, refrained from labour, although most of the colliers are partly at work. But little inconvenience has, up to the present time, been felt by the public. The *Derby Reporter* says, "Mr Benjamin Strilly, of Oakerthorpe colliery, has consented to raise his men 1d. a stint, and to take one foot in length, and has raised the day men in proportion." "The colliers (says the *Leicester Mercury*) seem to have availed themselves of every opportunity of stating their grievances, but the masters, in our locality at least, do not appear to have put forth any statements—hence the public have little beyond *ex parte* evidence to go upon." We learn from the *Tyne Mercury* that the quantity of coals delivered in London, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1844, is 326,747 tons more than were delivered in the same months of the preceding year; so that the metropolis has in store one month's supply of coal. The masters deal largely in censures of the conduct of the colliers in combining together to obtain a higher price for their labour. This is not fair, considering that the coal-owners have long had a very compact union, which they think has greatly served their interests.

CHARGE OF POISONING A FATHER.—At Taunton assizes, on Monday week, Mary and Faith Sealey, two country girls, were arraigned under an indictment for poisoning their father on the 20th April, 1843. Both pleaded "Not guilty;" and the trial of Faith proceeded separately. She had confessed that she bought the poison, arsenic; and she accused Mary Sealey of having administered it to her father strewed over some fish, and also in lieu of physic. This was corroborated by a good deal of circumstantial evidence. The only motive that appeared was, that the girls had refused to come home from a dance at a public house, and Sealey had gone to the place with a stick, to make them go home. Faith had been heard to say that they could do better without their father than with him, and Mary acquiesced. After a long consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." On Tuesday Mary Anne was placed in the dock; but the evidence being the same, the prosecution was abandoned. Mary Anne Sealey was then tried for murdering, on the 8th December last, her old aunt, Betty Sealey, who lived in a small kind of closet attached to Sealey's cottage. The girl had been heard to threaten the murder; a gin bottle belonging to her aunt was found in her box; a board opening a communication between the cottage and closet was discovered; and some girls of bad character, who had been in gaol with the prisoner, said that she had confessed to strangling her aunt. The evidence, however, was not quite coherent; and the girl was acquitted. The *Times* of Friday contains the following statement:—

"It is impossible to describe the excitement occasioned by the verdicts of Mary Anne and Faith Sealey. After the verdict was delivered last night (in the case of strangulation), the governor of the gaol thought it prudent to endeavour to deceive the crowd, and he therefore kept the prisoner in the court, and sent the van off at a quick pace; the people followed it, hooting and yelling, to the gaol, but when they found that she was not in it, many returned to the yard of the court, others remained around the gaol door, and it was not till ten o'clock at night that it was considered safe to remove her, when she was taken away in a fly, followed by cries of 'Let her loose,' 'Burn her,' 'Let us have her, and we will do for her.' There is but one feeling on the subject, and that is, that the jury were actuated by a feeling against capital punishment. The jury were let out of court singly, to prevent their being maltreated. Although the fact could not be

brought out in evidence, yet it was understood that the poor old woman had found her provisions taken away whenever she went to receive her pay, and she told some persons she should stay at home and watch. On this occasion she placed herself in that closet for this purpose, and there she was eventually found dead. It is understood that some means will be adopted to send the two sisters out in an emigration ship, as the feeling against them is so strong that it is impossible for them to remain in this country.

Upon what principle the acquittal system is generally regulated in this part of the country does not appear; but the statement ends with a remarkable fact, that in Somerset alone, out of one hundred and forty-nine prisoners, thirty-five have been acquitted, and against seventeen the bills have been ignored; making fifty-two actual acquittals.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—On Monday week, a man named William Frost, living at Whitwell, Norfolk, murdered four of his own children, varying in age from ten months to five years. The children were all girls. The three eldest the inhuman father despatched by beating them on the back of the head with a large hammer—the youngest he suffocated by putting its head into a large vessel of water. A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against the father, who, on his way to prison, beguiled the time by singing psalms. The prisoner was formerly a preacher among the primitive methodists, and has lately joined a new sect, called "Revivalists," amongst whom he was an active preacher. He seems to have laboured under a fit of religious mania; for he said he wished them to go to heaven.

THE CONDEMNED MURDERER.—On Friday morning, a special messenger from the Home office arrived in York by the mail train, bringing with him a respite for a week for George Lowther, who was convicted at the last assizes of the murder of John Moffitt, gamekeeper to the Marquis of Normanby, and who was to have been executed this day.—*York Herald.*

REVOLTING CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.—At the Bristol Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, the Rev. Henry Heathcote, who was described in the calendar as forty years of age, and who is a clergyman of the church of England, a married man with two sons, was placed at the bar charged with a series of offences of the most disgusting character. The prosecution was conducted by Mr Smith, and the defence by Messrs Stone, Skinner, and Phinn. It is, of course, utterly impossible to give the evidence, of which we shall say no more than it disclosed a state of moral depravity on the part of the prisoner which we cannot bring ourselves to believe could exist with sanity and intellect. As respects the first indictment, the jury acquitted the prisoner of all the serious counts, and found him guilty of only the common assault; on the second indictment they found him not guilty of the intent, but guilty of the solicitation and of the common assault. The other indictment was withdrawn. The Recorder, then, on the first indictment, sentenced him to pay a fine of 20s.; for the offence in the second, of solicitation to commit an unnatural crime, twelve months' imprisonment in the common gaol of the city; and for the common assault in that indictment he do pay a further fine of 20s.—*Bath Herald.* This conviction has been noticed to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who has directed the proper proceedings to be instituted, under the Church Discipline act, against Mr Heathcote, with a view to his deprivation and deposition from the ministry.—*Times.*

FALL OF A NEW BUILDING AT HULL AND LOSS OF LIVES.—A serious accident occurred on Thursday last at Hull. The Hull Flax and Cotton Company are building some new offices for clerks and book-keepers, adjoining their present entrance office. The offices are built over a reservoir or drain. The accident occurred in striking some wedges from an arch over the reservoir, when the arch fell with a great crash; and at the time of the accident four men were at work underneath the arch, two of whom were killed, the other two fortunately escaping with only a few contusions. About a dozen men were at work on a scaffolding over the reservoir, all of whom fell with the walls, and many into the reservoir, but providentially they also sustained no serious injury.—*Hull Packet.*

IRELAND.

MR. O'CONNELL IN CORK.—Mr O'Connell had one of his great demonstrations at Cork, on Monday, the 8th inst, when the town was crowded with visitors assembled from all parts of Munster. At nine o'clock the Liberator attended mass in St Patrick's chapel, escorted from his hotel and back again by a large crowd and a temperance band. At two o'clock there was a public meeting in the City Court house, to petition against Lord Eliot's Registration bill; and the pressure was such as to produce great and incessant disorder, which Mr Steele said was "scandalous." Mr Smith O'Brien was the chairman, and several repeal members of parliament were present. Mr O'Connell made a violent assault, not only on the details of the bill as explained by Lord Eliot, but on the propounder himself: he pronounced the measure "audacious and insulting;" Lord Eliot was "one of the most dangerous of men—for no statesman was half so dangerous as a good-natured fool—a kind of political nincompoop, who, he believed, intended well, but not having intelligence enough to discern the good from the bad, became a tool, called a fool, in the hands of knaves." He threatened persevering opposition to it in parliament—

Let every Irish member go over and oppose it; and, if not in gaol, he would himself die upon the floor of the House of Commons, or prevent its passing this session. One of the first motions would be an instruction to the committee. He would be beaten on that. Then he

would move that the House adjourn. He would be beaten on that. Then to adjourn the debate. He would be beaten on that. Then to adjourn the House. He would be beaten on that. In fact, he would stand to be beaten until they beat him to pieces.

A petition against the bill was adopted. In the evening at six o'clock about 800 gentlemen sat down to a grand dinner in the Lancasterian school room. "So splendid a scene," says the *Cork Examiner* of Monday, "was never before beheld in Ireland. Beyond all other popular demonstrations it possessed one peculiar feature, which of itself was a great instance of the triumph of justice, and an evidence of the power that lies in agitation, moral and determined—namely, that six corporations, the representatives of six large and influential communities, assembled at one moment and in one place to testify their devotion to the great principle of nationality, and to identify themselves with that cause for which the champion of nationality has incurred the vengeance of an anti-Irish government. It was also a cheering, glorious sight, in numbers and strength. Very near 1,000 gentlemen, many from remote parts of the province, rallied round the Liberator, turning the hour of danger into a day of triumph. To say that the banquet-hall presented a brilliant and imposing spectacle, would be far short of the magnificent coup d'œil that burst upon the vision. A splendid canopy of rich crimson damask stretched the whole length of the upper end of the vast saloon, entirely arching over the table at which sat the chairman, the guests of the evening, and the principal members of the corporations, together with the city, county, and provincial members." The mayors of Cork, Kilkenny, Limerick, Clonmel, and Waterford, were present. The galleries were filled by more than 300 ladies. W. Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair, and delivered an excellent speech. When the chairman proposed "Health and long life to Daniel O'Connell," loud cheers followed for several minutes, during which a small gilt figure of an angel was let drop from the ceiling, having in his hand a green scroll, on which was painted, in letters of gold, 'Ireland expects that every man will do his duty.' It would be impossible to describe the effect which this had on the company, who hailed it with loud clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, &c." Mr O'Connell's speech was distinguished by little novelty, being chiefly taken up with references to his threatened imprisonment. He declared, that "never was there such an assemblage in Ireland before." He dilated on the state trial; observed that the imprisonment might terminate his existence; argued, however, to show that it was not to be avoided, and rejoiced in Lord John Russell's declaration that he had not had a fair trial.

"The prosecution was instituted, and we will be sent to gaol to put down the repeal. Will you allow it? 'No, no!' Will you carry out the sentence? 'No, no!' Let me have a 'No' from universal Ireland. I pronounce him no Irishman who does not avow himself a repealer. This is an answer to the prosecution—to the selection of the jury—to the dropping of the list—to every part of the case—to our imprisonment: our answer to everything will be, that we shall become more determined repealers. I pronounce against every man my malediction—no, but my persuasion, that that man is not an Irishman who is not a repealer. I hope no friend of mine will keep company with any man who is not a repealer. I do not want to separate you from conservatives—from respectable conservatives: I don't want to draw a line between you and conservatives, but I want to draw a line of demarcation between you and those who snivelingly call themselves liberals; for they are worse than orangemen. Suppose you talk to any one of those, and that he says the jury had no right to convict O'Connell, ask him is he a repealer? and if he says not, show by your manner that you do not think he is an honest man. Don't be ashamed of wearing a badge; call it a prosecution button if you please, but wear it: let it be worn voluntarily, not as belonging to an association, and then you will know who is for or against the prosecution. You will then know who is for the Attorney-general and Brewster, and who is for O'Connell and Smith O'Brien."

Mr O'Connell concluded:—"I am speaking to you as if a voice were issuing from the tomb of a gaol, but not in the mournful accents of danger. Irishmen, the time is come; preserve the peace—observe order—do not run a risk. If you love Ireland—if you want to confer on me comfort when in my dungeon, you will rally for old Ireland and repeal!" [acclamation renewed and continued for many minutes]. The remainder of the proceedings, especially the scene when the chairman's health was given, was characterised by extraordinary animation.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the association was held on Friday last. There was a larger attendance than usual, particularly in the ladies' gallery, probably under the impression that Mr O'Connell might not have another opportunity of being present. Mr J. Primrose occupied the chair. Mr O'Connell moved that the association should request that all repeal members of parliament do attend in their places, in order to support the prayer of the presbyterian petition, which, he said, he thought he had done at the last meeting, but found from the minutes he had omitted. Mr O'Connell then handed in £116 from Dr M'Hale, the contributions of as many Roman Catholic priests, and read a letter from that prelate on the subject amid tremendous cheering. After referring to the great probability of his imprisonment, he severely attacked the Irish Franchise bill. "The whole bill," he said, "was a mass of swindling chicanery. As long as he had an Irish member to stand by him he would impeach it, and divide the House again and again even if he died on the floor of the house [loud cheers]. He wanted petitions, not simultaneous, but universal, from every parish in Ireland [cheers], and concluded by moving for the attendance of the liberal members in parliament on Friday next." The rent for the week amounted to £403 9s. 3d.

THE STATE TRIALS.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* writes as follows concerning the probable incarceration of Mr O'Connell and his "fellow conspirators:"—

"Irish Orangeism has triumphed over any remnant of prudence that existed in the English government. It is a fact, beyond all dispute, that a letter from the Home office reached Dublin castle on last Saturday week; that, immediately after its arrival, such members of the privy council as were in Dublin then met, in consequence of that letter, which was to the effect that, under all the circumstances connected with the state trials, it might be a prudent course to first pass sentence on the traversers, and then leave them out under their present rule of bail until the appeal to the House of Lords should be decided; but at the same time leaving the matter wholly to the discretion of the executive. Brewster, the castle counsel, was out of town; the Solicitor-general was absent from illness, and the meeting adjourned to the following Wednesday, when it was decided that nothing short of the imprisonment of Mr O'Connell would satisfy the Irish protestants, *alias* the Orangemen. However, it was still thought by the few who were cognisant of this fact, that Peel and Graham would insist upon their suggestion being carried out. But, no—O'Connell is to be imprisoned; and even the length of his incarceration is made the subject of heavy bets—you would get, amongst the Orangemen, two to one that it will be nine months at the least! I believe Kilmainham will be the place of imprisonment, unless the traversers wish some other locality; and, if so, I understand that they will get a choice in that respect. The rumour is, that in the event of their imprisonment there will be one universal resolution entered into by the people to pay no rent or taxes! If this be done, it will be impossible to distrain the goods and chattels of nearly a million of persons; equally impossible to find purchasers, if the seizures could be made; and the only remedy will be to try the whole as conspirators; but whether this would be either advisable or practicable let the Attorney-general decide.

"The term opens on Monday, and I believe the Attorney-general will not pray the sentence of the Court till Friday; but in the mean time the traversers will move for a new trial, the arguments upon which will occupy about a week. The rule will, of course, be refused. And then there will be another motion in arrest of judgment, which will be argued and overruled as the previous one; and each day there will be a strong police force in attendance, for the purpose of conveying the prisoners to prison as soon as the arguments shall have ended."

INCREASE OF THE IRISH NAVAL SQUADRON.—A letter from Cove states that two or three vessels of war, with reinforcements of marines, were expected to join Admiral Bowles on that station. It was supposed that this sudden augmentation of the squadron was caused by the expected judgment on the traversers on the state trials. Another manifestation of ministerial sagacity!

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The assertion of the *Dublin Evening Mail*, that a letter had been forwarded to Earl de Grey, suggesting that, in future, those clergymen who supported the national system of education should alone be selected for promotion in the church, has turned out correct; Mr Shaw having obtained the information from Sir R. Peel himself at a private interview. The *Mail* obtained the information by a breach of trust on the part of the only person in Dublin who was aware of its existence besides Lord de Grey. A meeting of the "Church Education Society" took place last week, and was rather a sorry affair; the Bishop of Kildare in the chair. The Primate, who usually took the chair, forwarded an apology. A letter was read, addressed to the secretaries, by Mr Richard Boyle Barnard, dean of Leighlin, in which he offers to subscribe one thousand pounds towards the "permanent endowment of the society," provided "eight or nine thousand pounds be raised within the commencing year." The letter goes on to condemn government for their want of encouragement of the society. The following is an extract from the report presented to the meeting:—

"From the returns lately received from the several diocesan societies, and from schools in separate connexion, it appears that there are at present connected with the society 1647 schools, having 99,165 children on the rolls, of whom 13,895 are protestant dissenters, and 32,788 Roman catholics. Compared with the corresponding returns for the year 1842, this statement shows an increase of 275 schools, and 13,063 children on the rolls, and in the number of protestant dissenters and Roman catholic children an increase respectively of 5530 and 3176.

"It is with feelings of much satisfaction your committee announce that the income of the society for the past year has exceeded that of any former year; your receipts for 1843, exclusive of the sale of books and the sums received from various diocesan societies on account of inspection, having amounted to £2005 13s. 7d.; which, added to the funds of several diocesan societies, and of schools in separate connexion, exhibits an amount of £27,392 13s. 5½d. contributed to the support of the schools connected with your society."

Among the speakers were the Earl of Erne, the Dean of St Patrick's, and Captain Conolly, M.P.

FATHER MATHEW'S VISIT TO AMERICA.—Father Mathew is to visit America in June next. A free passage has been offered him by Grinnell, Minturn, and Co., proprietors of a London and Liverpool line of packet ships, which he has accepted.

In consequence of the representations made to government respecting the system of opposition to the poor rate in Mayo, arrangements have been made for again employing troops in enforcing payment.

Mr Busfield Ferrand, the Bingley hero, has been presented with an address and gold snuff-box, by the protestant association of Ireland, through the appropriate medium of Mr T. D. Gregg.

IRISH WIT.—An Irishman, passing along the street, was annoyed by some boys from a garret window. "Och, bad luck to you," exclaimed Pat, "if I had you here wouldn't I kick you down stairs!"

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a gratuity of £50 to the widow of the late Henry Solomon, superintendent of the Brighton police.

Two or three mad dogs were killed in York last week.

Geography and grammar strive with each other to form the pith of the following clever puns:—Which is the coldest river? The Ice is (Isis). There is another colder—the Isar (Ice-er).

Mr Cobbett, son of the author of the *Political Register*, has been confined four years in the Queen's Bench Prison, for a contempt of court.

It is stated that since the commencement of the present year the coroners of Middlesex, London, and Westminster have held inquests on the bodies of twenty-two infants, all of whom were undoubtedly murdered.

British guano is now being gathered from the Flamborough cliffs, in Yorkshire.

The lower house of legislature of Ohio has passed a bill abolishing public executions.—*New York Paper*.

The number of English visitors at Paris is, at the present moment, greater than it has been ever since the peace. Not less than five hundred passports are daily presented at the English Embassy for visa.

General Tom Thumb is said to be netting £400 a week in the metropolis of England, a sum which must soon literally make him "worth his own weight (15 imperial lb. only) in gold." Diminutive as the general is, he is said to enjoy good health.

A writer in *Fraser* states that there is a village in Bohemia the name of which is only pronounceable by sneezing three times and adding the syllables ischki!

A dancer said to a Spartan, "You cannot stand on one leg so long as I can." "Perhaps not," said the Spartan, "but any goose can."

A debating society, near Waterville, America, recently discussed the following important question:—"Does lightning fall down; or is it fired off?"

By means of the galvanic telegraph on the Great Western railway, the news of Prince Albert's return to England reached Windsor castle in less than ten minutes after his arrival at Paddington.

SPECULATION.—A word that sometimes begins with its second letter.

It appears, from a late parliamentary return, that no less than 890 or 900 letters, containing enclosures of value, are said to be lost every two months!

Scotland, with a population of three millions, pays annually a newspaper stamp duty of £16,644. Ireland, with a population of eight millions, pays no more than £17,451.

The sum of £1,200 has been subscribed in Brighton for the widow of the murdered superintendent of police.

VANITY.—The most violent passions leave us some relaxation, but vanity agitates us always.—*Rochevoucauld*.

Miss Quentin, "lady horserider to the Queen"—what that is Heaven knows—is amongst the dismissals from the royal household, but she retires with a pension of £300 a year!

CHARITY.—Charity is friendship in common, and friendship is charity enclosed.

It is said that a lady violinist is about to make her debut in the metropolis, whose genius and talents are compared by connoisseurs with those of a Paganini and a Sivioli.

DEATH OF THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.—Old James Stuart, commonly known by the name of Jemmy Strength, died on Thursday morning, the 11th inst., aged 116. His death was caused by an injury which he received from a fall on Thursday last.

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This body has at last done something. They have issued a pamphlet, purporting to be the work of "E. S. Cayley, Esq., M.P.," entitled, *Reasons for the Formation of the Agricultural Protection Society*, addressed to the Industrious Classes of the United Kingdom.

The Lord Mayor, in opposition to the opinion of Mr Sheriff Musgrove, gave orders at the opening of the Central Criminal court to admit the public gratis to the galleries. The charges for admission have heretofore ranged from 5s. to 20s.

The price paid for making boxes of lucifer and Congreve matches average from 4½d. to 6d. per gross, out of which the actual makers, principally women and boys, have to be paid.

THE POLKA.—It is reported, in "wheel about" circles, that Lord Brougham has visited Paris, in order to ascertain whether the new and fashionable dance, "La Polka," contains any steps that might lead to the chief Barony. It can be danced either with or without garters, the great object being to bend the knee.

INDIAN RUBBER PAVEMENT AT THE ADMIRALTY.—That portion of the Indian rubber pavement which has been laid down in the forecourt of the admiralty, at Whitehall, has been tested in a very effectual manner: three heavily loaded coal waggons, each carrying seven tons, were driven over it, when the pavement became considerably depressed, but from the elasticity of its nature immediately resumed its former appearance as soon as the wheels had passed.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM.—This institution has just opened for the season, which extends from April to June inclusive. It is open to the public every Thursday and Friday, from ten till four, and at the same hour on Tuesdays for foreigners and strangers in London, and admission to be obtained on prior application to the curator, which arrangement is found necessary to secure proper accommodation for the visitors.

Literature.

"*The Way which some call Heresy*;" or, Reasons for Separation from the Established Church. A Letter to the Christians of Hull. By ANDREW JUKES, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and late Assistant-curate of St John's, Hull. London: Whittaker and Co.; Jackson and Walford; &c. 1844.

WE have read this book with interest and care. It is, what it professes to be, a specimen of the writer's reasons for renouncing all connexion, both clerical and lay, with the established church. It is a specimen, and only a specimen, of his reasons, because, on the one hand, his own feelings dictated silence on the subject; but, on the other, he had been led to believe that it was necessary to break that silence, in order to satisfy his friends, and to deprive his foes of a complacent triumph. He has, therefore, written—but written briefly. Instead of traveling through all the reasons of dissent by which he has been influenced, he has presented but one, out of a single class, and that not the most important. Passing by the position and practice of the established church, he takes the first of her formularies—the baptismal service—intending to show that what, in a process of reform, might be deemed but one of the accidents of the church, furnishes a sufficient ground to an upright mind for abandoning her altar and communion—that all those accidents combined present a strong reason for such abandonment—that, as her practice is a still greater evil, it makes the reason for renouncing her communion yet stronger—and also that her principles, as a state church, still more evil than her practice, added to that and her formularies, give reasons so many and cogent, to an intelligent and honest man, as to make it impossible to abide in her communion without a violation of truth and conscience. He has thus aimed, and, as we think, successfully, to justify himself by an *à fortiori* argument. And, while we are fully persuaded that very few of the established clergy will start from the point he gives them, and arrive at his conclusions, we are sure none of them can prove that he has not good ground for saying to them, of his reasons for dissent, while pointing to the one he has here published—"Ab uno disce omnes."

The continuous character of the work leaves but little option for such extracts as beseech our space. The two following paragraphs, however, speak for themselves:—

On these grounds, then, dear brethren, were there no others, I cannot say of the Prayer book that there is 'NOTHING in it contrary to the word of God,' and thus I cannot fulfil the test which the church of England requires of all her ministers. If I remain in her communion I must say that, in putting questions respecting faith and repentance to a senseless and, perhaps, sleeping babe—and this in the midst of a solemn religious ordinance, and as a test of the infant's fitness to receive the rite—there is 'NOTHING contrary to the word of God.' This I cannot say. Again, if I remain in her communion, I must say that, in making one person promise for another—another, too, whose mind cannot be known—there is 'NOTHING contrary to the word of God.' This I cannot say. Again, if I remain in the church of England, I must say, of every infant I baptize, that it is then and there 'regenerate with the Holy Ghost,' and of all this that there is 'NOTHING in it contrary to the word of God.' This I cannot say, for I do not believe it. But, unless I declare all this, the church will not have me for her minister; I cannot, therefore, any longer be a minister of the church of England."

The capitals and italics are the author's own.

Having glanced at the practical evils of conformity, he says, that they "are only the consequence of the more important error in the principle of the church. To my mind, the mere position of the establishment, as one with the state, together with the consequences arising from it—among others, the recognition of the supreme governor of the state as an *ex officio* 'supreme governor in all spiritual causes'—also is a far more serious objection to the church of England than the errors in her formularies: the one might possibly be removed by a revision of her liturgy, but the other is bound up in her very constitution; the one may be regarded as only an excrescence from the branches, the other is an important and integral part of the tree itself. In faithfulness, then, to what the Lord has shown me, I have no course left me but to separate from the establishment."

Our readers will perceive that Mr Jukes's reasons for separation are more than puritanical. He is not so much offended with the imposition of "habits" and "offices" as with the establishment principle. They present a very strong, but this an overwhelming, motive for dissent. He is, therefore, a dissenter as complete as "Roger Williams." And now to what class of dissenters will he join himself? He says, none. Nor does he think of forming a new sect. On this subject we venture to tell him he scarcely understands himself. His closing pages more than shadow forth "Plymouth brotherism." If we are right in this, and we think we are, he is doing both the things he abjures: for he is joining a "new" sect, and aiding its formation. Its members may talk about a church without an establishment, and a community without a creed; but, while we believe in the former, we want proof of the latter. They cannot meet or

worship without a community of feeling, the observance of forms, and a "credo." Their creed may be conventional, as opposed to legislative, but it exists—and that with restrictions, inclusions, and exclusions, &c., &c. Mr Jukes will find that he cannot so eradicate the social, and especially the religio-social, principle from his breast, as to stand before all the world a forlorn anti-communionist. Much less can it be done by a number of men in similar circumstances. The attempt to do it has never succeeded; and where it has been made, it has ended in showing, that they who made it were like a sand-bank thrown up by a storm of enthusiasm, an aggregation of individuals left to be washed away by reflux waves, until all were distributed and deposited in the depths of an oblivious sea.

We do not share Mr J.'s sympathy with Mr Dorman, because we believe there was one reason why he should never have associated himself with independency—the very reason why he cast it off—that he did not understand it. After all, we greatly admire Mr Jukes's piety, candour, courage, and self-denial, and rejoice that, so far he has become a witness for the truth—and we venture to hope that he will be preserved from unhinging errors, and especially from that pride which eschews the plebeianism of nonconformity, only through the fear of losing caste with a clique of the aristocracy, who tolerate and pity, but neither approve nor love. This advice is suggested by his calling his book "*A Letter to the Christians of Hull*," while throughout it addresses only episcopals.

The Illustrated Edition of Bunyan's Holy War. Embellished with Sixty very superior Engravings. Virtue, Ivy lane. 1843.

It is too late in the day to recommend "*The Holy War*" to the notice of our readers. Inferior as it is as a whole to the "*Pilgrim's Progress*," and especially defective in the admirable winding up which belongs to that surprising production, it bears the stamp of the same genius, and some of its parts are equal to any of its prototype. What can be more admirable than the whole account of Mr Recorder, whose "words did shake the whole town; they were like the rattling of thunder, and also like thunder claps;" and what more true than the allegorical representation of the part taken by that personage in the great transactions of Mansoul? We can conceive of no painting superior to that of the expedition of the four generals sent to summon Mansoul; Captain Boanerges, whose ensign was Mr Thunder, with the black colours and his scutcheon of three burning thunderbolts; Captain Conviction, his ensign Mr Sorrow, with the pale colours and the book of the law wide open; Captain Judgment, having Mr Terror for ensign, with the red colours, and his scutcheon a burning fiery furnace; and Captain Execution, whose ensign was Mr Justice, with the red colours, and his scutcheon a fruitless tree with an axe lying at the root thereof. This, and the manner in which their several messages were received by the town, are capital points in the allegory. The interview of Mr Loth-to-stoop with Emanuel is inimitable. The whole account of that Prince's entrance into the city is in Bunyan's best manner; and the trial of the Diabolonians too, though inferior to the celebrated one of Vanity fair, is full of point and wit. But we must not forget that John Bunyan himself is not at our bar, nor that the sentence of public opinion has been long passed upon this his celebrated work.

It is high time, when pictorial illustration is renovating the works of all our valuable authors, that it should try its hand upon this production. And admirably is the task performed. We might say something, perhaps, on the incongruities of costume exhibited in the illustrations. But these belong to the work itself, rather than to the artist. The portrait of Diabolus—no raw head and bloody bones, but a characteristic figure, true to the allegory—the hold of Defiance, the setting up of the black flag, the advance to open the town, the castle of Diabolus (have we seen it before?), the petition to Prince Emanuel, the escape of Mr Incredulity, Captain Experience, the Diabolonians in two places, Mr Godly-fear, the shield of Captain No-case, Captain Self-denial, and the vignette at the close, are remarkably spirited. Could Bunyan rise from the dead, he would smile with satisfaction at the manner in which one of his favourite works is here presented to the public. We hope our readers will test the justice of our criticism by procuring the work. An admirable portrait of the author introduces the volume, together with an engraving of Bunyan's proposed monument. Of this we must say, that its florid Gothic style little suits our taste, and that the author of the "*Pilgrim's Progress*" appears more like a prior of a haughty hierarchy, than the plain, fervent, imaginative pastor of Bedford old meeting.

Margaret; or, the Pearl. By the Rev. CHARLES B. TAYLOR, M.A. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

This is a well-told story by a benevolent man. He is already known as an author, and as a clergyman who thinks nonconformity in discipline a less sin than nonconformity in doctrine. His work is dedicated to a quaternion of nieces whom he has delighted to honour. In giving them this work of esteem he has shown taste and discrimination, for it is decidedly a young lady's book. Without any economy of truth, it may be called a religious novel with two peculiar features—soundness of morals, and correctness of sentiment. The style is easy and graceful, and, to our taste, sufficiently pretty.

Simmonds's Colonial Magazine and Foreign Miscellany. Edited by P. L. SIMMONDS, Esq. London: 18, Cornhill.

Fisher's Colonial Magazine and Journal of Trade, Commerce, and Banking. Nos. 1, 2, and 3. FISHER, SON, and Co., Newgate street.

THE former of these publications is a new and promising candidate for public favour, and an evidence of the increasing interest with which colonial matters are now regarded in the mother country. It contains a large mass of solid and statistical information, with a due admixture of lighter articles. The editor has gained

a high reputation as a statistical writer, and can boast of an enormous tail at the end of his name in the shape of honorary titles, and the names of learned societies of which he is a member. This, in the present day, is no mean recommendation. From the February number we extract the following statistics of slave compensation in our West India colonies, showing the distribution of the £20,000,000 which the planters received for their pretended losses. Let our readers mark the mathematical nicety with which the money value of a human being is calculated:—

	Aver. Value of a Slave from 1822 to 1824.	Number of Slaves.	Share of the £20,000,000 to each Colony.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Bermuda	27 4 11	4,203	50,584 7 04.41
Bahamas	29 18 9	9,705	128,340 7 54.47
Jamaica	44 15 2	311,692	6,161,977 5 103.58
Honduras	120 4 7	1,930	101,958 19 74.99
Virgin Islands	31 16 1	5,192	72,940 8 51.76
Antigua	32 12 10	29,537	425,865 7 01.13
Montserrat	36 17 10	6,355	108,558 18 5.38
Nevis	39 3 11	8,722	151,007 2 113.35
St Christopher's ..	36 9 10	29,660	331,630 10 71.82
Dominica	43 8 7	14,384	275,923 12 84.30
Barbadoes	47 1 3	82,807	1,821,345 19 7.87
Grenada	59 6 0	23,536	616,444 17 7.03
St Vincent	58 6 8	32,997	592,508 18 01.93
Tobago	45 12 0	11,681	234,064 4 111.55
St Lucia	56 18 7	13,348	325,827 15 113.19
Trinidad	105 4 5	24,359	1,039,119 1 34.11
British Guiana	114 11 5	81,915	4,297,117 10 64.30
Cape of Good Hope ..	73 9 11	38,497	1,247,400 0 74.76
Mauritius	69 14 3	68,613	2,112,632 10 113.06
			Deficient fractions 08
		780,993	20,000,000 0 0

Fisher's Colonial Magazine commenced the year with a new series, and under new management. It still retains its character for carefully-written and practical articles on colonial affairs, and need not fear the appearance even of a rival so formidable as *Simmonds's Magazine*. The number for March contains an interesting article on the new Australian export, tallow, the discovery of which has undoubtedly saved New South Wales from ruin. The writer thus describes the deplorable state of that country in September, 1842, and its sudden revival afterwards:—

"Mortgages, discounts, and other destructive expedients were adopted, to obviate the approaching ruin to the pastoral cause, but without benefit to the settler, whose sheep could only procure a *shilling* a head for him in Sydney. At this moment of darkness, a light appeared in the atmosphere of hope—genius, industry, and perseverance, the inheritance of Britons, succeeded in the discovery of a mode of converting much of the sheep's carcass into tallow, in a short period, and with productive results. The discovery, in a moment of time, doubled the value of every flock, stayed the annihilation of the sheep, which this plague of despondence was just about to create, and restored the rapidly declining commerce of Australia, by adding a new and most valuable staple to those already firmly established—wool and salted beef.

"Sheep-bolling is one of the most fortunate hits that colonial experimentalists have ever made; the want of a market for their sheep was foremost amongst the objections of the small capitalists who contemplated emigrating, and engaging in the easy life of shepherds; and its removal will open a flood-gate, and let in a considerable amount of capital, accompanied in all cases by *bona fide* settlers. From actual experiment made by Mr Henry O'Brien, it was ascertained, that by bolting down the entire carcass, the skin and hams excepted, there may be extracted on the average from 25 to 30 pounds of tallow from each sheep, which, at the moderate valuation of 3d. per pound, is worth 7s. 3d. to 8s. 9d., or upwards of a hundred per cent. more than has of late been realized by the sale of the living animal. But, adding to this the value of the wool, skin, mutton, hams, &c., the sum total yielded by this novel process, is no less than 14s. 3d. per sheep. Let this be contrasted with the nominal value which sheep hitherto bore."—p. 68.

A Voice of Warning against certain Infidel and Profligate Writings, by some of those called "Socialists," &c. Dublin: Wm Carson. 1844.

A WELL-AIMED, but we fear pointless, arrow shot against an already retreating foe.

An Essay on War; or, Tyranny, Ignorance, and Anarchy, versus Freedom, Intelligence, and Peace, &c. London: B. D. Cousins.

This little publication manifests much zeal for a noble cause. The execution is, however, inferior to the enthusiasm which has inspired it.

Old England. Parts III., IV. Charles Knight and Co. PRINCIPALLY illustrative of Saxon and Norman periods. The coloured engravings represent a beautiful painted window in Brereton hall, Cheshire, and the interior of Rochester castle.

A Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Scriptural Propriety of what is termed Christian Union, &c. By E. W. OVERBURY. Houlston and Co. Pp. 60. 1844.

A PAMPHLET taking the *anti* side of the recent movement for Christian union. Able, temperate, and deserving of calm consideration; though some of our readers will not think Mr O. has taken the right side.

Religious Intelligence.

BISHOPSGATE CHAPEL.—THANKSGIVING SERVICES.—On Sunday, the 17th of March last, and the following Tuesday, the church and congregation worshipping in Bishopsgate chapel had special services and meetings to record their gratitude to God for having enabled them not only to erect on freehold ground their new sanctuary and school rooms, but also to liquidate the debt by which the buildings had been encumbered. On the Sunday, appropriate discourses were delivered by Mr Henry Townley and Mr John Clayton. On the Tuesday, the poor of the flock met in one of the school rooms, at one o'clock, to partake, with the minister and deacons, of a substantial dinner, provided for them, after the old English style. At half-past five, the large school room was filled with a happy and social tea party. Mr Alderman Challis presided, and read a statement of the history and progress of the church, from which it appeared that the freehold ground and buildings amounted in 1837 to about £8,000. Of this sum, in December, 1842, £2,500 was still owing; but, by strenuous efforts, the pastor and his zealous flock raised last year above £2,200 among themselves; which, with help received from their kind friends, has enabled them to roll off the entire

debt. As soon as the excellent chairman had finished his introductory statement and address, an elegant and massive silver salver (weighing upwards of 120 ounces), with a copy of Bagster's Polyglot Bible, and of the Hexapla New Testament, superbly bound, were brought to the platform, and the worthy Alderman presented them to Mr Townley, in the name of the affectionate people of his charge. Mr Townley suitably acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting was subsequently addressed, and resolutions proposed and seconded, by Dr Bennett, Dr Burder, and Messrs Blackburn, Philip, and Garvey.

LEICESTER.—THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting on behalf of this society was held in Bond street chapel, on Monday, the 8th inst. H. F. Colman, Esq., presided, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs Stallybrass, Bevan, Legge, Mursell, Roberts, &c. A resolution was passed on the subject of Tahiti. The sermons in aid of the society were preached at Bond street and Gallowtree Gate chapels by Messrs Bevan and Stallybrass. At the meetings held last week, the sum of £65 15s 6d. was collected, making the contributions of the past year £403 6s 3d., including £63 9s 11d., towards the purchase of the new missionary ship, denominated The John Williams, for the service of the society amongst the islands of the southern seas.

RECOGNITION SERVICES.—BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday, April 8th, 1844, Mr Wm Stokes was publicly recognised as pastor of the baptist church and congregation assembling in New Hall street chapel, Birmingham. Mr Thos Morgan commenced by reading the Scriptures and prayer; J. Hoby, D.D., then delivered an excellent address, descriptive of the nature of the Christian church; Mr J. Ravens (independent) then offered a most solemn and appropriate prayer for the pastor, and was followed by Mr T. Swan, who delivered a very suitable and encouraging charge to the minister; Mr G. Cheate then addressed the church in a most appropriate and affectionate manner, and solemnly counseled them to "encourage him." Mr J. A. James closed in solemn prayer, and pronounced the benediction. Messrs P. Sibree, J. Hammond, and C. H. Roe, also took parts in the service. The chapel was crowded throughout with a most attentive auditory, and the delight produced by services commenced by the most aged of the baptist ministers, and concluded by the most aged of the independent ministers of the town, will not soon be forgotten. The services occupied nearly three hours, but the interest taken in them was maintained to the close.

LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday, the foundation stone of a new presbyterian church for the seceders was laid in Myrtle street, Liverpool, by Mr Fox Maule, accompanied by Dr Smith, of Glasgow, Mr William McGill, of Belfast, and other ministers and gentlemen. The new building will be in the Norman style of architecture, and built of white stone. It will accommodate between 1,500 and 1,600 individuals. A *soirée*, in celebration of the event, took place in the evening, in the Music hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

KIPPING CHAPEL, THORNTON.—SPLENDID EXAMPLE OF THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—On Good Friday, the above commodious and beautiful chapel, the design and execution of which reflect much credit on the ability and taste of the architect, Mr Metcalfe, Bradford, was opened for divine worship; when two sermons were preached by the Rev. G. B. McDonald, Wesleyan minister, Leeds; and on Easter Sunday, the Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D., theological professor of Manchester college, preached in the morning and afternoon; and the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, LL.D., of Leeds, in the evening. The cost of the chapel is about £1,200, towards which the Kipping congregation have subscribed £1,040 13s. 7d., and the munificent sum of £197 19s. 9d. was collected at the opening services: thus the chapel is now entirely free from debt, and a surplus of £38 13s. 4d. left towards defraying sundry incidental expenses. This is, indeed, a noble specimen of the working of the voluntary principle, and cannot fail to be a source of pleasure and satisfaction to all concerned in it.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—The anniversary sermons for the liquidation of the debt remaining upon Dover street chapel, in this town, were preached last Sunday, by the Rev. J. Goadby and the Rev. William Butler, of Heptonstall Slack, Yorkshire, when a liberal sum, amounting to £21, was collected. On the following evening, a tea meeting was held in the new school rooms, when about £12 were realised for the same object. After tea the friends retired to the chapel, where addresses were delivered by the Revs Messrs Goadby, Butler, Wallis, Stevenson, &c., on the importance of using efforts entirely to remove the debt. It should be observed that, during the last year, no special effort has been made, in consequence of the friends having contributed liberally towards the erection of their new and spacious school rooms, and towards the new chapel which has been erected at Whetstone; but these objects having been accomplished, it was thought desirable that something should be done in the forthcoming year, and promises were made to the amount of nearly £70.—*Leicester Mercury*.

HARTLEPOOL, DURHAM.—The new independent chapel in this rising town was opened on Tuesday, April 2nd. Mr W. H. Stowell, theological professor in Rotherham college, preached in the morning, and Mr J. Parsons, of York, in the evening. On Wednesday morning, Mr S. Lewin was solemnly ordained to the pastoral office. Mr R. C. Pritchett, of Darlington, opened the service by reading the scriptures and prayer. An introductory discourse, explanatory of the constitution of a Christian church,

was delivered by Mr W. Campbell, M.A., of Newcastle; Mr C. also asked the usual questions. The ordination prayer was offered up by Mr A. Jack, of North Shields. The collections, which were made after each service, amounted to the very liberal sum of £68. The chapel, which has been built very economically, is a neat and well-proportioned edifice. There is also accommodation for day schools, which will eventually be formed.

MANCHESTER.—On the evening of Good Friday a social and very interesting tea party, composed of the congregation and friends of Cannon street chapel, was held in the school room belonging to that place of worship, for the purpose of presenting a tribute of regard to their much-esteemed pastor, Mr Samuel Bradby, on his retirement from the Christian ministry. The memorial consisted of a handsome silver tea and coffee service, complete, with spoons, china, and trays. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr Bradby is supplied by Mr James Dean, of Topsham, near Exeter, who has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church to the pastoral charge, and intends entering on his duties the second Sabbath in May.

HOLBECK.—During the past week a bazaar in aid of the fund for discharging the debt on the Marshall Street chapel in this town, was held in the Music hall, Leeds, the ladies of East Parade chapel being foremost in assisting in the work. The amount realised by the three days' sale, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, was £216; which not only covers the debt, about £180, but provides a handsome surplus to meet the various expenses of the chapel. Mr Morgan, at present completing his theological education at Airedale college, is the chosen pastor of the congregation assembling at Marshall Street chapel, and is expected to enter on the duties of his office about Midsummer next.

TUTBURY.—The re-opening of the congregational chapel, Tutbury, Staffordshire, took place on Monday, March 25th, 1844. Mr J. Sibree, of Coventry, preached on the occasion. On the following morning, Mr William Griffiths, of Springhill college, was ordained to the pastoral office, after having been the recognised minister of the people for twelve months.

BRISTOL.—The foundation stone of a building, in which Countesslip Sabbath and day schools are to be conducted, was laid on Friday morning by Robert Leonard, Esq., in the presence of an exceedingly numerous company, who had assembled to witness the ceremony. The site chosen for this erection adjoins the chapel, with the gallery of which there will be a communication. In the school rooms there will be ample accommodation for 500 children, with class rooms, &c., complete; and beneath will be very eligible warehouses and counting houses. The whole, including the purchase of the land, will, it is estimated, cost little short of £3,000, which will be furnished by voluntary contributions.

NEW TABERNACLE.—On Tuesday the foundation stone of a chapel, to be called "The New Tabernacle," was laid by Dr A. Reed, in presence of a large company, among whom were several nonconformist ministers. The tabernacle, which is intended for the worship of the Calvinistic methodists, is the first that has been attempted to be established at the eastern extremity of the metropolis. Its foundation is mainly attributable to the munificence of Mr Holmes, the opulent silk manufacturer of Spitalfields, who has contributed £1,000 to the building fund. The site selected is a plot of ground in Old street, midway between the City road, and High street, Shoreditch.

DURHAM.—Mr James Smith, who for nearly three years sustained the pastorate over the independent interest at Tipton, Staffordshire, has received a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation of the same faith and order worshipping in West row, Stockton, Durham. Mr Smith has accepted the pressing invitation, and entered upon his stated labours on Lord's day, April 7th, 1844.

DUDLEY INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—Mr J. Raven, late of Birmingham, has accepted the unanimous and cordial invitation of the church assembling in the above place of worship, to become their pastor, and enters upon his labours there on Sunday, 21st April next.

BIRTH.

April 13, at Keene's row, Walworth, the wife of Mr JOSEPH ANGUS, baptist minister, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 6, at Cannon Street chapel, Louth, by Mr J. T. Barker, Mr W. NEWMAN, corn miller, to SARAH, only daughter of Mr James KIDDALL, baptist minister, of that place.

April 8, at the independent chapel, Devizes, by Mr B. Elliott, the pastor, Mr CHARLES JEFFERIES, cabinet maker, of this town, to HANNAH, eldest daughter of the late Mr J. NEEVES.

April 9, at the independent chapel, Penzance, Mr SAMUEL HIGGS, jun., grocer, to JANE, third daughter of Mr COCK, Penrose terrace.

April 9, at the independent chapel, Bingley, by Mr Jonathan Glyde, SAMUEL WILSON, Esq., Tredegar square, London, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of Mr W. MILLIGAN, of Myrtle grove, Bingley.

April 10, at Glenorchy chapel, Matlock, Bath, by Mr T. M. Newnes, Mr SAMUEL HOLMES, mason, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr John SMITH, of Scarthern Nick, Cromford.

April 10, at Harold chapel, Beds, by Mr George Bull Phillips, Mr J. F. KIRCH, of Carlton, to MARY, only daughter of Mr John COLEMAN, of the former place.

April 11, at the baptist chapel, Newport, Isle of Wight, by Mr W. Vernon, the pastor, Mr JOSEPH TOOGOOD, to Miss KEZIAN SAUNDERS, both of Newport.

April 11, at the Friends' meeting house, Kendal, JOHN HARRIS, Esq., of Darlington, to MARY, daughter of Isaac WILSON, Esq., of Kendal.

April 13, at St George's, Hanover square, Lord FRANCIS RUSSELL, brother of the Duke of Bedford, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of Mr Algernon PRYOR, of Dodington, Cambridgeshire.

DEATHS.

Feb. 8, at Surat, East Indies, of cholera, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of Mr W. CLARKSON, missionary.

April 3, aged 56, MARGARET, wife of Richard BIGGS, Esq., Devizes.

April 7, at Beaconsfield, in the faith and hope of the gospel, deeply regretted by a numerous family, in the 46th year of her age, JANE, the beloved wife of Mr James RUSSELL.

April 7, of apoplexy, Mr THOMAS LEONARD, of No. 22, Store street, Bedford square.

April 8, after a few days' illness, in his 88th year, NATHANIEL WARNER BROMLEY, Esq., of Bamsfield hall, in Suffolk, and East street, Red Lion square, and formerly of Gray's inn.

April 9, at Highfield, near Manchester, HARRIET, youngest daughter of Alderman BURP, of that town. She endured a painful illness with unusual fortitude and resignation, and her end was peace.

April 9, at Langley, Bucks, THOMAS NASH, Esq., of Upton Lea, aged 25.

April 9, at Euston place, aged 22, Mr EDWARD SHERLEY, B.A., late of Barnet. He had just completed his education for the ministry at Cheshunt college, and gave promise of being an eminent and successful minister of Jesus Christ.

April 11, at Midway house, Deptford, Mr THOMAS BECK, in the 55th year of his age, pastor of the church over which Dr Isaac Watts formerly presided.

April 11, at Horncastle, deeply regretted, Mr JOHN PAIN, for twenty-three years the devoted pastor of the congregational church in that town, and a man who, by his high character, had gained the esteem of all parties.

April 12, at Luton, Mr W. G. EDWARDS, the pastor elect of the independent church at Woburn, Beds.

April 14, at Abingdon, Berks, WALTER, infant son of Mr E. S. PRYCE.

At Abergavenny, in the 68th year of his age, JAMES JAMES, boot and shoe maker, the oldest democrat in that town. He imbibed these principles in his early days; and oft, very oft, has he said that the accursed war system made him shudder, compelled as he was to use his arm for the destruction of his fellow-men. One consolation on his death-bed was, that he could not be ranked with the paid assassin, who does it as his own voluntary act. It was not an act of his own that he had been compelled to join the army. The horrors being so great, he was obliged soon to desert, and for safety got on board an East India merchantman, and while lying in the Downs was taken by a press-gang and sent on board the Dispatch ship of war. He was at the siege of Saint Sebastian, and was also compelled to try to trample on the liberties of America by commencing an attack on Stony Town, which to his satisfaction proved unsuccessful. He concluded by saying the American ship President was taken as a fat prize, having great booty on board. All shows the shocking system of war.

April 14, ELIZABETH WELLS, the beloved and inestimable wife of Mr Timothy MOORE, baptist minister, Shakespear's Walk chapel, Shadwell, London, aged 35 years. In life she was "in labours more abundant" as the pastor's wife, and in death she was joyful and triumphant. She died exclaiming, "Jesus is my all."

A writer in the *Times* proposes, as her Majesty's birthday is kept on the 26th of April, and is observed as a holiday in all public offices, that there should be a general cessation from business on that day among mercantile men. We should like to see the suggestion carried out, and extended to all classes.

THE EDUCATION MOVEMENT.—Our advertising columns of this day bear witness to the progress of the educational movement to which the congregational denomination has boldly committed itself. About £40,000 is now secured; and it is expected that the subscriptions will eventually not fall short of £150,000.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, April 12.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Mount Zion chapel, Abingdon, Denbighshire.

BANKRUPTS.

CLACK, CHARLES, 40, Beech street, Barbican, haberdasher, April 19, May 24: solicitor, Mr W. B. James, 5, Basinghall street.

PALMER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, 38, Minchling lane, City, colonial broker, April 23, May 14: solicitors, Messrs Shearman and Slater, 23, Great Tower street.

SAUNDERS, SUSAN, 6, Golden square, Westminster, lodging-house keeper, April 23, May 23: solicitor, Mr Cheere, King's Bench walk, Temple.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

SMITH, PETER, and Co., Tillochcultry, woolen manufacturers, April 17, May 18.

THOMSON, GEORGE, Collace, Perthshire, manufacturer, April 18, May 9.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Whitfield, second div. of 1s. 11d. in the pound, April 17, or any following Wednesday.—R. Crane, first div. of 7s. in the pound, April 17, or any following Wednesday.—W. Nettleton, final div. of 2½d. in the pound, April 17, or any following Wednesday.—W. Smith, Watford; third div. of 3½d. in the pound, April 17, or any following Wednesday.—W. Cock, Bungay; final div. of 1d. in the pound, April 17, or any following Wednesday.

Tuesday, April 16th.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

White's hill chapel, White's hill, Gloucestershire.

The Cliffe Old chapel, Chapel hill, Sussex.

BANKRUPTS.

CROSS, RICHARD, 24, Jernyn street, St James's, saddler, April 26, May 28: solicitor, Mr J. D. Wells, 13, George street, Mansion house, City.

METCALF, JAMES, Liverpool, grocer, May 6, 29: solicitors, Mr Thomas Toulmin, Liverpool; and Messrs Norris and Co., 19, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, London.

NALL, JOHN, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, grocer, April 29, May 27: solicitors, Mr John Gillett, Chesterfield; Mr R. H. Wilson, Manchester; and Mr T. M. Vickery, 25, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

QUINN, JAMES, Liverpool, painter, April 24, May 21: solicitors, Messrs Bridger and Blake, Finabury circus, London; Mr Dodge and Mr Hime, Liverpool.

HENRY THORPE, Kensington, linendraper, April 30, May 24: solicitors, Messrs Sole, 68, Aldermanbury.

WATSON, THOMAS, Camomile street, Bishopsgate street, City, victualler, April 23, May 24: solicitors, Messrs Fry and Co., 80, Cheapside.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GLENNY, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, china merchant, April 24, May 15.

M'GREGOR, ALEXANDER, Edinburgh, coach hirer, April 22, May 13.

MURDOCH, ROBERT, Auchinleck, Ayrshire, wright, April 22, May 14.

FATON, ALEXANDER, Paisley, draper, April 22, May 13.

THOMSON, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, innkeeper, April 23, May 21.

WRIGHT, DANIEL, Glasgow, commission agent, April 20, May 10.

DIVIDENDS.

I. Hughes, Chelmsford, shoemaker; a first div. of 1s. 6d. in the pound, any Wednesday.—W. Cock, Bungay, grocer; a final div. of 1d. in the pound, any Wednesday.—J. Richmond, Lime street, merchant; a final div. of 1½d. in the pound, April 24, or any following Wednesday.—J. Ivory, Meppenhall, Bedfordshire, farmer; a div. of 1s. 3d. in the pound, any Wednesday.—E. Corah, Bristol, hosier; a second div. of 6d. in the pound, any Wednesday.—P. James, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and Birmingham, coal merchant; a div. of 1s. 2d. in the pound, any Wednesday.—T. Eyre, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, corn merchant; a second div. of 4d. in the pound, April 18, or any following Thursday.—R. Hunt, Kingston-upon-Hull, hosier; a first and final div. of 1d. in the pound, April 18, or any following Thursday.—J. and W. Wolland, Exeter and Powderham, Devonshire, turners; a first div. of 5s. in the pound, any day after April 17.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The funds have continued steady since our last. The extraordinary high price of three per cents has prevented much speculation, but the amount of private business transacted is large; and as some extensive purchases have been made, it is generally supposed that prices will be still higher.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ditto for Account	100	100	100	100	100	100
3 per cents Reduced	99	99	99	99	99	99
3½ per cents Reduced	103	103	103	103	103	103
New 3½ per cent.	104	104	104	104	104	104
Long Annuities	124	124	124	124	124	124
Bank Stock	200	200	200	200	—	—
India Stock	294	—	294	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills	74pm	75pm	76pm	74pm	73pm	73pm
India Bonds	—	70	90	—	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	—	Mexican	38
Belgian	104	Peruvian	31
Brazilian	80	Portuguese 5 per cents	79
Buenos Ayres	38	Ditto 3 per cents	—
Columbian	15	Russian	117
Danish	89	Spanish Active	86
Dutch 2½ per cents	81	Ditto Passive	82
Ditto 5 per cents	100	Ditto Deferred	15

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	62	London and Brighton	44
Birmingham & Gloucester	94	London & Croydon Trunk	17
Blackwall	6	London and Greenwich	54
Bristol and Exeter	74	Ditto New	—
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Manchester & Birm.	48
Eastern Counties	12	Manchester and Leeds	112
Edinburgh and Glasgow	66	Midland Counties	90
Great North of England	100	Ditto Quarter Shares	22
Great Western	110	North Midland	91
Ditto Half	70	Ditto New	45
Ditto Fifth	19	South Eastern and Dover	36
London and Birmingham	235	South Western	85
Ditto Quarter Shares	284	Ditto New	—

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, April 15.

There was a good supply of English wheat at market, which met a heavy trade at rather lower prices on the best descriptions; but on all inferior qualities fully 1s. decline has been submitted to where any sales have been effected.

There was a little done in foreign wheat last week for export, but no further inquiries for bonded to-day, and the sales of free have been limited to retail purchases by the town millers, and in most instances at rather lower prices.

The home supply of barley was good for the season, and there were several cargoes of foreign, in the sales of which no great progress has yet been made, and prices must be noted 1s. cheaper.

Of oats there was a fair arrival, with a few small foreign cargoes, which are offering duty paid; the trade has been moderately brisk, and prices maintained.

Beans and peas fully supported last week's currency.

Wheat, Red New	46 to 54	Malt, Ordinary	49 to 52
Fine	54 to 58	Pale	54 to 58
White	48 to 56	Bye	54 to 57
Fine	56 to 64	Peas, Hog	28 to 30
Flour, per sack	39 to 50	Maple	29 to 31
Barley	26 to 30	Boilers	32 to 36
Malt	33 to 37	Beans, Ticks	25 to 30

Beans, Pigeon	30 to 32	Wheat	15s. 0d.
Harrow	27 to 28	Barley	5 0
Oats, Feed	18 to 21	Oats	6 0
Fine	22 to 23	Rye	9 6
Poland	20 to 23	Beans	10 6
Potato	20 to 23	Peas	10 6

Wheat	55s. 5d.	Wheat	56s. 1d.
Barley	32 10	Barley	33 2
Oats	20 1	Oats	20 9
Rye	33 9	Rye	33 1
Beans	30 11	Beans	31 0
Peas	31 8	Peas	31 3

SEEDS.

A considerable fall has of late taken place in prices of red clover seed, and quotations of foreign have now become very unsettled. Good French may be bought at a little over 50s. per cwt, and other sorts at corresponding rates. White vetch scarce, and supports previous prices. Canary seed a slow sale. Linseed the turn dealer. Other articles unaltered.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	50s. to 60s.	English, red	50s. to 70
Baltic, ditto	—	Ditto, white	95 to 128
Ditto, crushing	40 to 42	Flemish, pale	48 to 56
Medit. & Odessa	40 to 42	Ditto, fine	65 to 111
Hempseed, small	35 to 38	New Hamb., red	45 to 50
Large	—	Ditto, fine	65 to 118
Canary, new	54 to 55	Old Hamb., red	38 to 46
Extra	57 to —	Ditto, fine	65 to 111
Caraway, old	—	French, red	45 to 52
New	57 to 62	Ditto, white	—
Ryegrass, English	—	Coriander	15 to 30
Scotch	—	Old	—
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per last
Brown, new	10 to 16	English, new	25s. to 26s.
White	8 to 10	Linseed cakes	—
Trefoil	23 to 32	English	9s. 10s. to 10s. 0s.
Old	12 to 26	Foreign	5s. to 6s. 10s.
Tares, new	4 to 5	Rapeseed cakes	5s. 5s. to 5s. 10s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, April 15.

In butter nothing worth notice was done; prices quite nominal. Foreign claimed most attention, and at the reduced prices was in freer sale—Friesland at 84s. to 88s.; Kiel at 78s. to 84s.; and Holland at 68s. to 76s. per cwt. Bacon sold slowly. The transactions in singed sides were only to a small extent, on board and landed; prices nominally as last quoted, but not well maintained. No change to notice in bale or tierce middles, hams, or lard.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, April 15.

The market is still very dull for hops, and prices are nominal.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 15.

The dead markets being pretty well cleared, and the attendance of buyers being good, the beef trade was somewhat active, at an advance on last Monday's quotations of 3d. per 8lb. During the past week about 25 beasts have been imported into London, Hull, and Southampton, from Germany and Spain. At least two-thirds of the supply of sheep were out of their wool. The mutton trade was comparatively steady, and, in some instances, the prices had an upward tendency. There was a fair average number of lambs offering, while the demand for them was slow, at late rates. Only 110 came to hand, from the Isle of Wight, per railway.

Beef	2s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	2 8 to 4 4	Pork	3 2 to 4 4
Lamb	5 6 to 6 6		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts	Sheep	Calves	Pigs.
Friday 522	3,950	173	294
Monday 2,725	24,940	69	350

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, April 15.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	
Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.		Inf. Mutton	2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do 2 6 to 2 8		Mid. ditto	3 10 to 3 4
Prime large 2 8 to 3 0		Prime ditto	3 6 to 3 8
Prime small 2 2 to 2 4		Veal	8 10 to 4 6
Large Pork 2 6 to 3 8		Small Pork	3 10 to 4 2
		Lambs, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, April 15.

Since our last there have been arrivals from most of the shipping districts, and the supply may be considered rather liberal. Some cargoes of whites from Holland are selling at 50s. per ton. The weather towards the close of the week has been favourable for the consumption, and the demand a little better.

York reds	per ton 80s. to 90s.	Guernsey	65s. to 70s.
Devon do	70 to 80	Kent and Essex do	60 to 70
Scotch do	— to —	Wiltshire	75 to 80

WOOL.

Sales of combing wools are small; but as the consumption continues quite as large as for many months past, it is evident that manufacturers must shortly come into the market again more freely as purchasers of wool. Clothing wools are in steady demand, and prices are without any variation of moment.

COTTON.

The market opened with an improved feeling last week. There was a brisk demand from speculators early in the week; the trade also bought freely, and prices advanced ¼d. per lb. Since the holders have shown a strong disposition to realize, the inquiry has greatly diminished, and the rates have reverted to the position in which they were last week. Buyers have a large supply to choose from, and business closes in a languid manner. Speculators have taken 7,000 American, exporters have purchased 400 American and 100 Surat, and the entire sales consist of 35,580 bales.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, April 13.—At per load of 36 trusses.	
Coarse Meadow	55s. to 60s.
New Clover Hay	65s. to 100s.
Old ditto	—
Useful Old ditto	63 to 68
Oat Straw	26 to 28
Fine Upland ditto	70 to 76
Wheat Straw	28 to 30

COAL EXCHANGE, April 15.

Stewart's, 22s. 6d.; Hetton's, 22s. 6d.; Braddyl's Hetton's, 22s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 233.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, April 16.

TEA.—Very little business doing, but the market has a firm appearance; common Congou selling at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 3d.

COFFEE.—The market is very dull, and there were not any public sales. By private contract good ordinary Ceylons were sold in small parcels at 58s. to 60s. per cwt.

COCOA.—A small parcel of Trinidad was sold at 50s. to 52s. 6d. for middling to good red.

SUGAR.—There were not any public sales. Refined goods were in better demand; standard lumps selling at 78s. to 79s. 6d., and brown lumps at 76s. 6d. to 77s. per cwt. 2000 bags Mauritius were sold in auction at rather better rates; middling to good yellow selling at 61s. to 64s. 6d., strong grey at 61s. to 64s. per cwt.

Advertisements.

LONDON ROAD CHAPEL, DERBY.

ANNIVERSARY AND ORDINATION SERVICES.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 24th, 1844, the Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York, will preach in the above chapel. Service to commence at seven o'clock.

On THURSDAY MORNING, April 25th, the Rev. JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, B.A., minister of the chapel, will be ordained to the pastoral office. The service will be conducted by the following ministers:—

Rev. Dr RAFFLES, of Liverpool.

Rev. Dr LEITCHFIELD, of London.

Rev. J. ANGELL JAMES, of Birmingham.

Rev. T. JAMES, of London.

Rev. J. GAWTHORN, of Derby.

Services to commence at Ten o'clock.

On THURSDAY EVENING, at half-past six o'clock, a SERMON will be preached in aid of the funds of the Chapel; and on the following SUNDAY, April 28th, ANNIVERSARY SERVICES will be preached in the Morning, at half-past Ten o'clock; in the Evening, at half-past six o'clock, by the Rev. Dr LEITCHFIELD, of London.

Collections will be made after each Anniversary Service, in aid of the funds of the Chapel.

A dinner will be provided at the Royal Hotel, on Thursday, April 25th, at half-past Two o'clock.

Just published,

A LECTURE, on "The Exercise of Secular Authority in Matters of Religion Incompatible with the Scriptural Supremacy of the Lord Jesus Christ," delivered in the Baptist Chapel, Bolton, under the superintendence of the Bolton Young Men's Voluntary Church Association. By the Rev. ROBERT LANG, A.M., Chorley. Price 3d.

Bolton: TOULMIN and GREENHAUGH, Fold street.

Shortly will be published,

A SERIES of DISCOURSES on "The PROPER DEITY of the SON of GOD, and the Primary Design of his Mission." By the Rev. TIMOTHY EAST, of Birmingham.

London: C. A. BARTLETT, 66, Paternoster row.

On the 1st and 15th of every Month,

THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY BIBLE. Super-royal Quarto size—large type. Containing two Steel Engravings and two Sheets of Letter-press for One Shilling; forming a "Palace Bible at a Cottage Price."

PEOPLE'S GALLERY of ENGRAVINGS, on the 1st and 15th of every Month—containing Four Steel Engravings for One Shilling. In consequence of the Easter Holidays having interrupted the preparation of the large number required, the Publishers are compelled to delay the publication of Part 7 till May 1st.

FISHER, SON, and Co., Newgate street, London.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, the 22nd inst., at FINSBURY CHAPEL, C. B. ROBINSON, Esq., of Leicester, will preside. Chair to be taken at Half-past Six precisely.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING for 1844 will be held at the HALL of COMMERCE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, on TUESDAY, APRIL 23, at Six o'clock in the Evening.
 Messrs Gould of Dublin, Hardcastle, Bates of Ballina, and Trestrail, late of Cork, are expected to address the meeting.
 JOSEPH TRITTON, Esq., in the Chair.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
MEETINGS FOR SPECIAL PRAYER.
 FRIDAY, APRIL 19.—District Prayer Meetings at Soho (Mr Ward's); New Park street; Eagle street; Providence Chapel, Shoreditch; Lion street, Walworth, at Seven o'clock in the Evening.

GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS.
 FRIDAY, APRIL 19.—A General Meeting of Members only will be held at the Mission-house, in the Morning, at Ten o'clock.

ANNUAL SERMONS.
 THURSDAY, APRIL 18.—Rev. William Brock, of Norwich, will preach at Surrey Chapel, at Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening.

SERVICES FOR THE YOUNG.
 WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.—Rev. John Campbell, D.D., will preach at Poultry Chapel, in the Morning, at Eleven o'clock.

LORD'S-DAY, APRIL 21.—Addresses in the Afternoon at Camberwell; Church street; Eagle street, Shoreditch; Jubilee street, Mile end; and Lion street, Walworth.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.—Annual Meeting of Juvenile Auxiliaries at Rev. Alex. Fletcher's Chapel, at Two o'clock.

ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING.
 THURSDAY, APRIL 25.—Annual Public Meeting at Exeter Hall. Chair to be taken by the Treasurer at Ten o'clock.

JOSEPH ANGUS, Secretary.
 Moorgate street, April 13, 1844.

THE RESTORATION OF THE JEWISH NATION TO PALESTINE.

A PRELIMINARY PUBLIC MEETING of those Clergymen, Ministers, and other Christian Inhabitants of London and the vicinity, who believe the Divine Promises regarding the Restoration of the Jews to the Land of their Fathers, will be held (d.v.) in the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS on TUESDAY NEXT, 23rd APRIL, 1844, at Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening, in order to consider the propriety of forming a British and Foreign Society, to employ the means appointed by God for the accomplishment of that great object.
 Several Ministers will state to the meeting the Scriptural grounds on which such a movement is now called for.
 By appointment of a Provisional Committee of Churchmen and Dissenters,
 T. T. CRYBACE, Sec. p. i.
 London, 16th April, 1844.

AT a MEETING held in WARD CHAPEL, on the Evening of the 8th April, composed of the Members of the Three Independent Churches and Congregations in DUNDEE, for the purpose of sending a Delegation to the ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE, to be held in London on the 30th inst.; the Rev. DR RUSSELL in the Chair; the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—
 Resolution First—"That this Meeting regards the connexion existing between the kingdoms of this world and the kingdom of Christ as directly opposed to the Holy Scriptures, and detrimental to civil and religious liberty and the progress of true Christianity; therefore expresses its firm determination to employ every legitimate means to effect a separation between church and state; and approves of the proposed Anti-state-church Conference."
 Moved by the Rev. D. K. SHOEBOTHAM.
 Seconded by Mr. ALEX. HUTCHINSON.
 Resolution Second—"That this Meeting looks forward with sanguine expectations to the forthcoming Conference, and trusts that the measures which it will adopt will be wise, firm, and energetic."
 Moved by the Rev. ANDREW RUSSELL.
 Seconded by Mr. JAMES RUSSELL.
 Resolution Third—"That this Meeting appoints the Rev. D. K. Shoebotham as its representative to the Conference."
 Moved by EDWARD BAXTER, Esq.
 Seconded by Mr. JAMES HORSBURN.
 Resolution Fourth—"That these Resolutions be advertised in the Nonconformist and Public newspapers."
 Moved by Mr. G. J. BOWLAND.
 Seconded by Mr. GEORGE BOUGH.
 (Signed) DAVID RUSSELL, D.D.

AT the ANNUAL MEETING of the LEICESTER TERTIARY AUXILIARY to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, held at Leicester, April 8, 1844,
 H. F. COLEMAN, Esq., in the Chair,
 Resolved—
 "That while this Meeting repudiates the interference of government with religion, with a view to its support and extension, whether at home or abroad, it holds it to be its duty, in the regions under its sway, to accord to Missionaries and their converts the same protection which it extends to the merchant and the physician; and in regions beyond its sway, but accessible to its influence, to exert that influence to the same ends. That holding this idea, this Meeting considers that in various ways the government of this country has been chargeable with a dereliction of its duty in regard to the missionaries, to the dishonour of its English majesty and the disgrace of its Christian name. That especially it has been chargeable with grief, astonishment, and indignation, the same interference with which it has apparently acquiesced in the procedure of the French at Tahiti—a procedure which, missionary feeling apart, can only be characterised as an outrage on humanity, an infringement of the law of nations; a violation of British interests, an insult on the British name, and an offence against the whole civilised world."

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.
 Just published, price 1s. 4d. per 100.

THE ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE appointed to make arrangements for the proposed Anti-state-church Conference. Reprinted from the Nonconformist and Public newspapers.

London: Chapman and Hall, 11, Old Bailey, Fleet street, and all Booksellers.

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MEDICAL INVALID AND GENERAL LIFE
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F. G. P. NEILSON, Actuary.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GENERAL EDUCATION, has pleasure in reporting the following additional SUBSCRIPTIONS towards this object:—

Amount already advertised £22,746 10 0

R. Ibbotson, Esq.	£50 0 0	Mr Edlin	10 0 0
Capt. T. by Rev. J. Johnson	5 0 0	Mr John Rogers	10 0 0
Rev. T. Hill	10 10 0	Mr Reid	10 0 0
B. Davis, Esq.	50 0 0	Mr Brett	10 0 0
G. Palmer, Esq. 1844	20 0 0	Mr H. Bidgood	10 0 0
T. B. Lillington, Esq.	50 0 0	Mr James Beale	10 0 0
E. Smith, Esq.	30 0 0	Dr Camps	10 0 0
Rev. T. Jackson	5 0 0	Mr Hanks	10 0 0
Rev. G. Collinson, 1844	10 0 0	Mr Banks	10 0 0
Fras Wontner, Esq.	50 0 0	Mr Leonard, jun.	5 5 0
Josh. Wontner, Esq.	25 0 0	Miss E. Leonard	5 5 0
Miss R. Wontner	10 10 0	Miss H. Leonard	5 5 0
A Friend, per Rev. S. Martin	50 0 0	Mr F. Sandon	5 5 0
Contributions at Horlick and Michel-dean	2 11 0	Mr Bromley	5 5 0
W. Curling, Esq.	20 0 0	Mr George Wright	5 5 0
1844	30 0 0	Mr Orton	5 5 0
J. Smith, Esq.	150 0 0	Mr Anderson	5 5 0
		Mr Elford	5 0 0
		Mr Weems	5 0 0
		Mr C. Harrison	5 0 0
		Mr Rogers	5 0 0
		Mr J. H. Hutchinson	5 0 0
		Mr George Enoch	5 0 0
		Mr E. J. Dixey	5 0 0
		Mr Higgs	5 0 0
		Mr T. Wright	5 0 0
		Mr J. Carter	5 0 0
		Mr Hemmings	5 0 0
		Mr Matthews	5 0 0
		Mr J. T. Carter	5 0 0
		Mr Cooper	5 0 0
		Mr Jones	5 0 0
		Mr W. T. Corbett	5 0 0
		Mr Jay	5 0 0
		Mr Booth	5 0 0
		Mr R. William	5 0 0
		Mr W. Deacon	5 0 0
		Mr Arphorpe	5 0 0
		Miss Mill	5 0 0
		Miss Pettit	5 0 0
		Miss King	5 0 0
		Miss Harcourt	5 0 0
		Mr W. Forster	5 0 0
		Mr J. T. Carter, jun.	5 0 0
		Mr Sneezeum	5 0 0
		Mr Collins	5 0 0
		Mr Elford, jun.	5 0 0
		Mr Wm Passenger	5 0 0
		Mr Jones	5 0 0
		Mr Williams	5 0 0
		Mr Beale	5 0 0
		Mr Newton	5 0 0
		Mr John Wood, jun.	5 0 0
		Mr T. Chitty	2 10 0
		Mr C. Newcombe	2 0 0
		Mr and Mrs Humphrey	2 0 0
		Mr Beattie	3 10 0
		Mr Lovegrove	2 10 0
		Mr Hemmings	2 10 0
		Mr Soane	2 2 0
		Mr Hewitt	2 0 0
		Mr Matthews	1 5 0
		Mr Chas Clark	1 5 0
		Mr D. Davis	1 1 0
		Mr Blackley	1 1 0
		Mr Wheeler	1 0 0
		Mr James	1 0 0
		Miss Reddell	0 12 6
		Mr Abbey	0 10 0
		Mr Veale	0 10 0
		The following to make up One Hundred Guineas, to be presented by Mrs Leifchild:—	
		Mrs Leifchild	1 1 0
		Mrs E. Brown and Five Children	6 6 0
		Mrs W. G. Leifchild	5 0 0
		Miss Leifchild	5 0 0
		Miss S. A. Leifchild	5 0 0
		A. H., per Dr Leifchild	5 0 0
		Mrs Hobbs	2 0 0
		Mrs Avery	2 2 0
		Miss Eggbrecht	1 1 0
		Miss Camps	1 1 0
		Miss Wilson	1 1 0
		Miss Wilson	1 1 0
		Mrs Wright	1 1 0
		Mrs Avery	1 1 0
		Mrs Enoch	1 1 0
		Mrs Erlam	1 1 0
		Mrs Clark	1 1 0
		Mrs Gibson	1 1 0
		Mrs Armstrong	1 1 0
		Mrs Hutchinson	1 1 0
		Mrs Dawson	1 1 0
		Mrs E. Lane	1 1 0
		Mrs Batty	1 1 0
		Miss Erlam	1 1 0
		Mrs Wadland	1 1 0
		Miss Dawson	1 1 0
		Miss Brown	1 1 0
		Mrs Nicholay	1 1 0
		Mrs Grant	1 1 0
		Miss Crutchley	1 1 0
		Miss Jane Crutchley	0 10 6
		Miss Hall	0 10 6
		Mrs Green, Hackney	0 10 0
		Two Poor Men, per Dr I.	0 5 0
		Miss Clark & Friend	2 3 0
		Mrs Swaine	1 1 0
		Miss Swaine	1 1 0
		Mrs Dowling	1 1 0
		Mrs Beale	1 1 0
		A Churchman, per Mr Brown	1 0 0
		Mr Edward Phillips	1 0 0
		Mr S. Lecand	1 0 0
		Mr Batty	1 0 0
		A. B., per Mr Brown	1 0 0
		Mr Lovegrove	0 10 0
		A Friend, per Mr W. Reid	1 0 0
		Mr Clark, jun.	1 0 0
		Miss Poulson	1 0 0
		Mrs Avery	1 1 0
		Mrs A. Crisp	1 1 0
		Miss Barnett	1 1 0
		Mr Hill	1 0 0

Salem chapel, York.
 Rev. James Parsons:—
 Mr Geo. Leeman 100 0 0
 Mr James Allen 100 0 0
 Mr Thos Fowler 50 0 0
 The Misses Greenhow 50 0 0
 A Friend 50 0 0
 Rev. Jas Parsons 25 0 0
 Mr Jas Thorpe 25 0 0
 Mr Barnes (and 1 guinea per ann.) 25 0 0
 Mr Oswald Allen 25 0 0
 Mr Richard Abney 20 0 0
 Mr A. Robertson 20 0 0
 Mr T. Watkinson 20 0 0
 Messrs Thorne and Ash 15 0 0
 Mr John Deighton 15 0 0
 Mr Jos. Shillito 10 0 0
 Mr R. Hodgson 10 0 0
 A Friend, per Mr R. Abney 10 0 0
 Mr J. M'Norran 10 0 0
 Mr Thos Winn 10 0 0
 Mr Thos Abney 8 0 0
 Mr Brotherton 5 0 0
 Mr W. G. Dove 5 0 0
 Mr Josh. Allan 5 0 0
 Mr Moore 5 0 0
 Mrs Ash 5 0 0
 Mr H. Hope (and 10s. 6d. annually) 5 0 0
 Mr G. Wilson 5 0 0
 Mr J. Longbottom 5 0 0
 Mr W. Bookless 5 0 0
 Mr Jno. Lawson 5 0 0
 Mr Jno. Hart 5 0 0
 Mr E. Richardson 5 0 0
 Mr Wade 5 0 0
 Miss Rayson 5 0 0
 Mr Selles 5 0 0
 Mr Benjamin Allen 5 0 0
 Mr W. Chapman 5 0 0
 Mr W. Ellis 5 0 0
 Mr Hall 5 0 0
 The Misses Aitken 5 0 0
 Mr H. Cave 5 0 0
 Mr Webster 5 0 0
 A. B. C. 5 0 0
 Mr W. Coupland 5 0 0
 Mr Joseph Giles 5 0 0
 Mr Wilson 2 10 0
 Mr D. Wilson 2 10 0
 Mr W. Outwaite 2 10 0
 Mr Layton 2 0 0
 Mrs Layton 2 0 0
 Master J. Layton 2 0 0
 Master W. Layton 2 0 0
 Mr John Britten 2 0 0
 A Friend 2 0 0
 Ditto per Mr Brotherton 2 0 0
 Mr Dimble 2 0 0
 Mr Fairweather 1 10 0
 Mr Ruddock 1 0 0
 Miss Stephenson 1 0 0
 Mr Rickaby 1 0 0
 Mr W. Duncan 1 0 0
 Mr James Macbeth 1 0 0
 Mrs Thompson 1 0 0
 Mrs Shillito 1 0 0
 Mr W. Thaker 0 10 0
 Mr W. Ward 0 10 6
 Mr Barnes's 3 sons 0 10 0
 Mr W. Coates 0 10 0
 Master J. Shillito 0 5 0
 Mr Shippen 5 0 0
 Mr Follett 5 0 0
 Mr Darling 5 0 0
 Mr J. Clark 5 0 0
 Mr D. Topham (and 10s. annually) 5 0 0
 Advertised before 125 0 0

£781 15 6

Craven Chapel, London,
 Rev. Dr Leifchild:—
 Mr W. Leifchild 50 0 0
 Mr H. Bidgood 50 0 0
 Mr Stuart 50 0 0
 Mr Green 50 0 0
 Mr Wilson 50 0 0
 Mr D. Davies 50 0 0
 Mr Collins 50 0 0
 Mr C. Hindley 50 0 0
 Mr A. Bidgood 50 0 0
 Mr C. Kennerly 50 0 0
 Mr Cutting 50 0 0
 Mr Anderson 50 0 0
 Mr Canning 25 0 0
 Mr R. Cooper 30 0 0
 Mr Dunn 25 0 0
 Mr Churchill 25 0 0
 Mr Young 30 0 0
 Mr Clark 20 0 0
 Mr T. Jones 20 0 0
 Mr James 15 0 0
 Mr Howse 10 10 0
 Mr Sneezeum 10 10 0
 A Member of the Church, per Mr Wilson 10 10 0
 Mr Franklin Leifchild 10 10 0
 Mr Rouse 10 10 0
 Mr Armstrong 10 10 0
 Mr H. Shrimpton 10 0 0
 Mrs Green 10 0 0
 Mr Drew 10 0 0
 Mr J. S. Thompson 10 0 0
 Mr C. H. Hindley 10 0 0
 Mr F. Hindley 10 0 0

£22,746 10 0

Amount already advertised £22,746 10 0

Advertised before 1,367 1 6

£23,142 1 6

Subscriptions from this district, already advertised 2,215 0 0

In addition, as below 1,222 17 8

£23,437 17 8

Mr Olding, 1844 25 0 0
 Mr F. Johnstone 25 0 0
 Mr W. B. Bourne 25 0 0
 Mr and Mrs Stewart, 1844 2 2 0
 Mr James Carter 125 0 0
 Mr Westwood 15 0 0
 Mr W. Loddiges 50 0 0
 Mr James Powell 25 0 0
 Miss Rutte 50 0 0
 Miss E. Rutte 50 0 0
 Mr Sewell 50 0 0
 Mr P. S. Boulton 105 0 0
 Mr S. J. Naah 50 0 0
 Mrs Bourn 25 0 0
 Mr H. Gervis 20 0 0
 Messrs Smart 120 0 0
 Mr B. Smith 50 0 0
 Mr S. Heudebourke 20 0 0
 Mr G. Parker 20 0 0
 Mr Burns 25 0 0
 Mrs Lewis 20 0 0
 Mr L. Eyre Ashby 10 0 0
 Mrs Wafford 10 0 0
 Mr Bradshaw 25 0 4
 Mr W. Underhill, 1844 5 0 0
 Mr Le Mare 5 0 0
 L. per ditto 5 0 0
 Mr C. Wright 50 0 0
 A Lady, per Mr Heudebourke, four years 30 0 0
 Mr W. A. Kent, 1844 30 0 0
 Mr Dennis 25 0 0
 Miss Patterson 5 0 0
 Misses Pascall and Field 5 0 0
 Miss Butler 5 0 0
 Mr Toser 25 0 0
 Mr Walker 0 10 0
 Mr Watson 0 5 0
 Misses Ainsley 25 0 0
 Mr F. Alexander 2 2 0
 Mr Underhill 2 0 0
 Mr T. Reid 5 0 0
 Sums under 10s. 3 5 4
 Mrs Hoppe 5 0 0
 Mr Kirkman 1 0 0
 Mr Sheffield 10 10 0
 Messrs Snewin 10 0 0
 Mr E. V. Walford, 1844 5 0 0
 Mr B. C. Mumery 5 0 0
 Mr E. W. Mumery 5 0 0
 Mr T. Gardner 5 0 0
 Miss M. Rutt, 1844